Mines and Important Minerals Deposits of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1986

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Northern Affairs Program

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ABSTRACT

This report is a compilation of mineral deposits in the Yukon and Northwest Territories that are important as mine ore reserves and mineral resources. The deposits are those of mines in production, past producers and those which represent undeveloped or unexploited resources. Some of the deposits presently considered as subeconomic resources may prove to be economically mineable reserves in the future. Some of the published ore reserve data are not specific as to whether the reserves represent economically recoverable or mineable reserves under current economic conditions. Indeed, the closure of some mines in 1982 clearly signalled the temporary transition of some ore resources into the subeconomic resource category pending recovery of metal prices.

The location of the mines and mineral deposits is shown on the map in the pocket of this report.

The compilation is based on data available in 1987 and data are listed under deposit name, latest owner, location, mineralization grade, tonnage and comments.

RÉSUMÉ

Le présent rapport constitue le produit de la compilation des données recueillies sur les gisements du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest représentant des réserves de minerai et des ressources minérales importantes. Parmi ces gisements figurent ceux des mines actuellement exploitées, ceux qui ne le sont plus et ceux qui ne le sont pas encore. Un certain nombre de ces gisements qui, à l'heure actuelle, ne sont pas considérés comme rentables peuvent le devenir ultérieurement. La majorité des données se rapportant aux réserves de minerai ne précisent pas si, dans la conjoncture actuelle, il s'agit de réserves rentables ou partiellement rentables, de réserves exploitables ou de ressources existantes. En effet, la fermeture de certaines mines en 1982 a clairement démontré que certains gisements sont passés provisoirement dans la catégorie des ressources non rentables en attendant la remontée du prix des métaux.

L'emplacement des mines et des gisements figure sur la carte qui se trouve dans la pochette du présent rapport.

Cette compilation est fondée sur des données recueillies en 1987 paraissant sous diverses rubriques, notamment le nom des gisements, le nom de leur dernier propriétaire, leur emplacement, leur teneur en minerai, leur importance, ainsi que des observations pertinentes s'y rapportant.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

CHAPTER 1

Introduction 1

Structural Provinces 1

Geological Domains and Metallogenic Provinces 2

Cordilleran Structural Province 2
- Cordilleran Province Mineral Deposits 2
- North American Platform Associations 3
  - Stratiform Zinc-Lead-(Silver) Deposits 3
  - Anvil Camp 3
  - Howards Pass Camp 3
  - Macmillan Pass Camp 3
  - Carbonate Hosted Zinc-Lead Deposits 3
  - Silver-Lead-Zinc Vein Deposits 4
  - Tungsten, Tin, Silver-Lead-Zinc, and Copper Skarn Deposits 4
  - Porphyry Molybdenum and Tungsten Deposits 4
  - Sedimentary Copper Deposits 5
  - Volcanogenic Polymetallic Base Metal Deposits 5
  - Barite Deposits 5
  - Iron Deposits 5
- Accreted Mesozoic Arc Associations 5
  - Porphyry Copper and Copper-Molybdenum Deposits 5
  - Mantos Gold Deposits 5
  - Vein-Gold-Silver Deposits 6
  - Silver Vein Deposits 6
  - Nickel-Copper Deposits 6
  - Asbestos Deposits 6
  - Placer Gold Deposits 6
  - Coal Deposits 6
  - Diamond Deposits 7

Interior Platform and Arctic Platform 7
- Mineral Deposits of the Interior Platform and Arctic Platform 7
- Mississippi Valley-Type Zinc-Lead Deposits 7
- Coal Deposits 7
- Diamond Deposits 7

Slave Structural Province 8
- Volcanogenic Polymetallic Base Metal Deposits 8
- Gold Deposits 8
- Silver Deposits 9
- Lithium and Rare Earth Element Deposits 9

Bear Structural Province 9
- Silver Deposits 9
- Uranium Deposits 9
- Copper Deposits 10
- Base and Platinum Group Metal Deposits 10

Churchill Structural Province 10
- Uranium Deposits 10
- Mississippi Valley-Type Zinc-Lead Deposits 11
- Kognak-Tavani Greenstone Belt 11
  - Gold Deposits 11
  - Volcanogenic Polymetallic Base Metal Deposits 11
  - Nickel-Copper Deposits 12
- Iron Deposits 12

Innuitian Structural Province 12
- Mississippi Valley Type Zinc-Lead Deposits 12
- Coal Deposits 13

References 14

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 2

		Page
Introduction		15
Table 1	: Yukon Mines	17
Table 2	: Yukon Mineral Deposits	18
	Precious Metals	18
	Gold - Silver	18
	Silver-Lead-Zinc	19
	Base Metals	20
	Zinc-Lead-(Silver)	20
	Polymetallic Base Metals	21
	Copper	22
	Tungsten-Molybdenum	23
	Coal	24
	Barite	24
	Asbestos	25
	Iron	25
Table 3	: Northwest Territories Mines	27
Table 4	: Northwest Territories Mineral Deposits	28
	Precious Metals	28
	Gold	28
	Silver	32
	Base Metals	33
	Zinc-Lead-(Silver)	33
	Polymetallic Base Metals	34
	Copper	35
	Copper-Nickel	36
	Copper-Nickel-Chromium	36
	Tungsten	36
	Coal	36
	Iron	38
	Uranium	39
	Diamonds	40
	Other Minerals	41
Table 5	: Important Mineral Discoveries, 1960-85	43
Index	:	45
Map	: Mines and Important Mineral Deposits of the Yukon and Northwest Territories	In pocket

CHAPTER 1

MINES AND IMPORTANT MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

INTRODUCTION

The Yukon and Northwest Territories comprise 40 per cent of Canada's land area. This vast region, called the North, contains a wide variety of geological environments and a number of important metallogenic provinces. The North has both important mineral deposits currently being mined and other deposits of significance for future exploration and development.

The mining industry is the principal non-governmental activity in both the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In the Yukon Territory, mining production during 1986 came from seven lode mines and in excess of 190 placer gold mines. Production was valued at $176 million. In the Northwest Territories during 1986 mineral production came from eight lode mines and was valued at $668 million.

Both territories are richly endowed with mineral resources, but this mineral potential has only been defined in a preliminary manner as most of the North has not been intensively explored.

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the geological and mineral resource framework of this region north of 60° latitude. The report discusses the mineral deposits of the North, their geological environments and origins.

The first chapter of this report contains a summary description or overview of the characteristics of the geological structural provinces, the geological domains within the geological structural provinces, and the metallic and non-metallic mineral deposits. These mineral deposits are of significance with respect to the northern mining industry and future discovery and development of mineral resources. The report refers in a qualitative manner to areas of high mineral resource potential.

The second chapter of this report is a tabulated inventory of the mine reserves and important mineral deposit resources in the North that are described, for the most part, in the first chapter. These deposits include precious, ferrous and non-ferrous minerals, industrial minerals and coal deposits. They extend over a broad range, from significant occurrences or prospects which may indicate the presence of larger deposits to economic mineral deposits currently being mined or under development.

Mine reserves are those, obtained from company reports, mining publications and other sources, which were economic at the time the reserves were reported. Other resources compiled in the table of mineral deposits may become economically "mineable reserves" in the future.

STRUCTURAL PROVINCES

The North has been divided into seven distinct geological subdivisions termed "structural provinces". Each is distinct with respect to structural style and orogenic history. These provinces are separated for the most part by structural discontinuties, including unconformities and orogenic fronts.

The Northwest Territories is comprised of a core region, the Precambrian Shield which is bordered by younger relatively flat-lying Phanerozoic sedimentary rocks which unconformably overlie the shield rocks. The structural provinces of bordering Phanerozoic rocks are the Interior Platform, Arctic Platform and Hudson Platform, which respectively form parts of the western, northern and eastern regions of the Northwest Territories. The Precambrian Shield has in turn been divided into three structural provinces based on structural criteria and the relative ages of rocks determined by isotopic dating. These provinces are the Bear Province, Slave Province and Churchill Province. The boundaries between these provinces are drawn where one structural trend is truncated by another either along major unconformities or in their absence, along orogenic fronts. In the northwest, bordering the Interior Platform, the Cordilleran Province is a district region resulting from a complex geological history. It extends northward from the Cordillera of British Columbia, through the Yukon and embraces the Mackenzie Fold Belt of the Northwest Territories.

The Arctic Archipelago to the north of the Precambrian Shield is comprised of a number of structural provinces, including the Arctic Platform and parts of the Precambrian Shield mentioned previously. In the High Arctic, the Innuitian Province, forms the sixth structural province. It consists of vast thickness of Phanerozoic sediments, which form two structural components of the Innuitian Province: the Sverdrup Basin and the Franklinian Geosyncline. The former basin is comprised of an essentially concordant succession of formations ranging in age from Lower Carboniferous to Upper Cretaceous that were unconformably superimposed on the folded Franklinian Geosyncline. Originally a simple crustal depression, the Sverdrup Basin was folded into a great synclinorium during the Cenozoic Eurekan Orogeny. Folded Franklinian sequences border the Sverdrup Basin on the east and south.

The seventh and youngest structural province is the Arctic Coastal Plain in the western Arctic Archipelago. It is comprised of gently seaward-dipping late Cenozoic strata which extend into the Arctic Ocean and Beaufort Sea.

GEOLOGICAL DOMAINS AND METALLOGENIC PROVINCES

The seven structural provinces of the North have been subdivided in this report into 51 subdivisions called geological domains. Some of the geological domains are property termed subprovinces in that they are distinct geographic subdivisions of a province. An example is in the East Arm of Great Slave Lake where the Athapuscow Aulacogen(24)* forms a subprovince of the Bear Province. Other domains correspond closely to classic subdivisions of certain provinces, such as the Selwyn Basin (7) of Cordilleran Province.

Some of the structural provinces and geological domains within the province constitute metallogenic provinces or mineral provinces. Metallogenic provinces are regions characterized by a particular assemblage of mineral deposits and relatively abundant mineralization of which one or more characteristic types predominate. A metallogenic province may contain more than one episode of mineralization or metallogenic epoch. Three types of metallogenic provinces may be distinguished on a broad scale, with respect to tectonic environments; those associated with Precambrian Shields, those associated with Phanerozoic orogenic belts and those associated with stable platforms. All three types of metallogenic provinces are present in the North, and within each, the significance of the mineral potential is indicated by the characteristics of the identified resources.

CORDILLERAN STRUCTURAL PROVINCE

The Cordilleran Province extends through the entire Yukon and the contiguous Mackenzie Fold Belt Region (8) of the Northwest Territories. From southwest to northeast, the Cordillera is divided into geological domains as follows: The Southwest Yukon (1), the Coast Plutonic Complex (2), the Whitehorse Trough (3), the Yukon Crystalline Terrain (4), the Cassiar Platform (5) and (6), the Selwyn Basin (7) and Mackenzie Fold Belt (8) (Tempelman-Kluit).

The southern Yukon is sliced into three parts by the northwest trending strike-slip faults, the Tintina and Denali faults. Tectonic elements northeast of the Tintina Fault recur southwest of it as represented by the Cassiar Platform, (5) and (6), and Yukon Cataclastic Terrain, (4) and (6). However, the Denali Fault separates discrete terrains or geologic domains.

The geology of Cordilleran Province includes two distinct parts, the ancient North American continental platform lying northeast of the Tintina Fault and the Teslin Fault and an accreted Mesozoic arc structure accreted by plate tectonics to that region southwest of the Tintina Fault and Teslin Fault.

The ancient North American platform strata which formed on the ancient North American continent consist of thrust-faulted moderately folded Paleozoic sedimentary rocks which were deposited as platform sequences on the Mackenzie (8) and Cassiar Platforms (6). Subdivisions or geological domains consist of the Mackenzie Fold Belt (8), Selwyn Basin (7) and the Cassiar Platform (6). The shallow water facies of the Mackenzie and Cassiar platforms grade into deeper water facies in the Selwyn Basin where Road River Formation pelitic sedimentary rocks host stratiform zinc-lead deposits. Paleozoic strata are underlain by Proterozoic clastic strata referred as the "Grit Unit" and in certain areas Upper Triassic and Cretaceous strata overlie Paleozoic strata.

The accredited Mesozoic arc system, southwest of the Tintina Fault and Teslin Fault, consist mostly of Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks, principally high-grade metamorphic and sheared sediments and volcanics, as well as granite and volcanic rocks. The accreted arc system contains large discordant batholiths of Triassic and Jurassic granitic rocks, and Cretaceous and younger volcanic rocks.

In the ancient North American platform, extensive Cretaceous plutons, principally small discordant plugs and stocks, intrude rocks of the Selwyn Basin and Mackenzie Platform. Large concordant batholiths intrude rocks of the Cassiar Platform.

The North Yukon (9) contains a variety of complex geological domains which have not been separately identified in this report because of the paucity of mineral resource data within this domain. The strata of this region range in age from Proterozoic to Tertiary and mid-Paleozoic grantitic plutons form batholiths and stocks in the region.

Cordilleran Province Mineral Deposits

The following section deals with the important known mineral deposits of Cordilleran Province. Mineral associations in the ancient North American platform include strataform zinc-lead-(silver) deposits, carbonate hosted zinc-lead-(silver)

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*The number of the geological domain is used to identify the geological domain on the map accompanying this report (in pocket).

deposits, vein silver-lead-zinc deposits, and skarn tungsten deposits.

The mineral associations of the accreted Mesozoic arc system include porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits, vein gold-silver deposits, skarn copper deposits. Also, nickel-copper and asbestos deposits are associated with alpine-type ultramafic rocks.

North American Platform Associations

Strataform Zinc-Lead-(Silver) Deposits

Mineral exploration has established that the Selwyn Basin (7) is a major metallogenic province that contains one of the world's major concentrations of sediment-hosted stratiform sulphide zinc-lead-(silver) deposits. The deposits are generally hosted in Lower Cambrian to Middle-Upper Devonian rocks of shale or equivalent metamorphic rocks. The target host rocks are the pelitic sedimentary rocks of the Road River Formation and overlying Black Clastic Group.

Black Clastic and equivalent lithologies in the southern part of the Northern Yukon (9), north of the Dawson Thrust, have been reported by Findlay and Sangster (1982) as being a metallogenically significant unit based on geochemical information and correlation which the Black Clastics of the central and eastern Selwyn Basin.

The model of deposition for these deposits is based on evidence that the deposits are sedimentary exhalative deposits that were emplaced as hot metalliferous geothermal brines on the sea floor in active tectonic environments, particularly grabens, along deep seated fault systems. These sedimentary exhalative deposits occur along tectonically active cratonic margins and intracratonic sedimentary basins and are spatially related to synsedimentary fault lines.

The zinc-lead-silver deposits of the Selwyn Basin are identified with at least three metallogenic epochs. The Quartz lake deposit is in the Proterozoic "Grit Unit"; the Anvil and Howards Pass deposits are in Lower Cambrian, and Lower Ordovician to Upper Silurian strata, respectively; and the Tom and Jason deposits are in the Middle to Upper Devonian Earn Group. Carne and Cathro (1982) have estimated that the resource potential of the Selwyn Basin, including economic and subeconomic resources, both discovered and undiscovered, is in the order of 900 million tonnes of mineralization grading 9 per cent or greater combined zinc and lead. This estimate includes the resource potential of the Gataga camp in northern British Columbia.

Anvil Camp

The Anvil Camp near Faro, Yukon, contains eight zinc-lead-silver deposits that lie along an arcuate belt some 25 km long. The most important deposits are the Faro, Vangorda, DY, Grum and Swim. These deposits contain over 112 million tonnes of identified reserves and resources.

Howards Pass Camp

The Howards Pass camp on the Yukon-NWT border contains two main zinc-lead deposits, the XY and Anniv. These immense deposits are contained in the Howards Pass Formation, a Lower Ordovician to Upper Silurian facies of the Road River Formation. Resources are in excess of 480 million tonnes averaging 7 per cent combined zinc and lead. Higher grade mineralization in the XY deposit includes diluted resources of about 9 million tonnes grading 10.6 per cent zinc and 5.5 per cent lead. A third deposit, the OP deposit, has not been explored in enough detail to calculate a resource tonnage.

Macmillan Pass Camp

The Tom and Jason deposits near Macmillan Pass on the Yukon-NWT border are smaller but higher in grade than those of the Anvil and Howards Pass camps. They are associated with barren or weakly mineralized barite beds. The Tom deposit and nearby Jason deposit together contain over 18.4 million tonnes with an average grade of about 6.7 per cent zinc, 6.37 per cent lead and 75 g/t silver. The Jason deposit is particularly rich in silver.

Other strataform zinc-lead-(silver) deposits include the Quartz Lake, Mel and Barb (Matt Berry) deposits.

Carbonate Hosted Zinc-Lead Deposits

Carbonate hosted zinc-lead deposits, in which epigenetic sulphides fill open spaces within the carbonate host rocks, are found within the Mackenzie Fold Belt (8) and eastern Selwyn Basin (7). At Goz Creek, numerous occurrences extend over 8 km of strike length. The potential resources of the zones have been estimated at 11 million tonnes grading 9 per cent zinc. Other carbonate hosted deposits in this region include the Bear-Twit, and Gayna River lead-zinc deposits. Geologically - indicated reserves at Gayna are estimated to be in excess of 50 million tonnes of greater than 5 per cent combined lead-zinc (Hewton, 1982). Goz Creek and Gayna River are Mississippi Valley-type deposits in carbonates of Hadrynian age (Tempelman-Kluit).

Silver-Lead-Zinc Vein Deposits

Silver-zinc-lead bearing veins occur throughout the Yukon in a variety of geological environments. However they are concentrated for the most part in the ancient North American platform, particularly in the Cassiar Platform and Selwyn Basin. The deposits range from veins to fracture fillings in breccia zones and are probably of Late Cretaceous or Tertiary age.

The Keno Hill-Galena Hill vein system, currently being mined by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.,is the most famous region of silver-lead-zinc veins. Production from numerous workings since 1913 has amounted to 6 400 tonnes of silver, 256 000 tonnes of lead and 137 933 tonnes of zinc. In excess of 65 ore deposits and prospects have been identified within vein faults of the mining camp.

In recent years, silver-bearing galena veins have been mined on the Plata and Inca claims in the Rogue and Hess River area, 170 km northwest of Ross River.

In the Nadaleen Range, the Val, Vera and Craig properties contain vein deposits. The most encouraging silver properties in the Pelly Mountains (Cassiar Platform) are the Tintina and Key.

Exploration in the Rancheria area of the southern Yukon in the mid-1980's has located a number of vein deposits in fault zones. Two of the more significant deposits are the CMC and Logan.

The CMC deposit consists of three galena-sphalerite-silver-quartz veins in a fault zone having a strike length of over 1.1 km. Reserves are 97 000 tonnes grading 1 kg/t silver with significant amounts of lead and zinc.

The Logan zinc-silver deposit consists of quartz-sphalerite veins, breccias, massive sulphide lenses and stockwork bodies within a highly altered and silicified granodiorite and felsic dike rocks of the Cassiar Batholith. Current drill-indicated reserves are 14 million tonnes of 5.13 per cent zinc and 20.2 g/t silver.

Tungsten, Tin, Silver-Lead-Zinc and Copper Skarn Deposits

Tungsten and tin deposits are spatially and genetically associated with Cretaceous granite and quartz monzonite stocks intruded into the ancient North American margin, particularly in the Selwyn Basin and Cassiar Platform. At Mount Hundere in the Cassiar Platform silver-lead-zinc skarn, mineralization is associated with the Cretaceous Seagull quartz monzonite batholith. The Whitehorse Copper Belt skarn deposits are associated with Cretaceous granodiorite.

The Selwyn Basin contains the western world's largest reserves of tungsten. These reserves are concentrated in the Cantung and Mactung deposits, both located near the Yukon-NWT border. These skarn deposits are hosted by Lower Cambrian carbonate strata, which have been metamorphosed by mid-Cretaceous granitic plutons. These plutons intruded along a northwesterly zone of weakness or hinge zone that existed since Cambrian times between the eastern edge of the Selwyn Basin and the Mackenzie Platform carbonates. This structurally weak and tectonically disturbed hinge zone has been the locus for many types of mineral deposits including tungsten and zinc-lead deposits.

The Mactung deposit contains 57 million tonnes grading 0.95 per cent WO_3. It is reasonably certain that this deposit will be developed for production when tungsten markets recover. The Cantung E Zone deposit, currently a producer has reserves of 2.76 million tonnes of 1.32 per cent WO_3. Originally, reserves in the E Zone orebody in 1974 amounted to 3.8 million tonnes of 1.68 per cent WO_3. The Lened deposit in the same belt contains somewhat less than one million tonnes averaging 1.0 per cent WO_3. West of Ross River, in the Cassiar Platform, the Cab-Risby tungsten skarn deposit contains 2.7 million tonnes of 0.81 per cent WO_3.

In the Mayo-McQuestin area, tungsten skarn units are associated with Late Cretaceous granitic plutons. The most important prospect, the Dublin Gulch (Ray Gulch) property, contains 5.4 million tonnes of 0.82 per cent WO_3. Tin also occurs in association with the Cretaceous intrusives in the Dublin Gulch and McQuesten areas.

Low-grade tin mineralization occurs in skarns associated with the Seagull Batholith in the southern Yukon, Cassiar Platform domain.

At Mt. Hundere, on the Cassiar Platform, north of Watson Lake, the Hundere skarn deposit contains about 2.0 million tonnes averaging 72 g per tonne silver, 8 per cent lead and 14.1 per cent zinc.

The Whitehorse Copper Belt copper-iron skarn deposits are developed in a 32 km-long belt of Triassic Lewes Group dolomite and limestone along the western contact of a Cretaceous granodiorite batholith, on the west side of the Whitehorse Trough. Some 16 deposits have been identified and several have been mined. From 1906 to 1982, the Whitehorse Copper Belt produced 10 million tonnes of ore at an average grade of 1.4 per cent copper containing 126 659 tonnes of copper metal. This production was predominantly from Whitehorse Copper Mine's Little Chief, Arctic Chief, War Eagle, Black Cub and Keswenaw deposits. Whitehorse Copper Mines, from 1967 to 1982, produced 121 000 tonnes of copper, 88 tonnes of silver and 7.0 tonnes of gold, all contained in concentrate.

Porphyry Molybdenum and Tungsten Deposits

In the Cassiar Platform, the Logtung tungsten-molybdenum deposit occurs as a porphyry deposit in one of the Cretaceous Seagull Batholith quartz monzonite stocks. The deposit contains 254 million tonnes averaging 0.10 per cent WO_3 and 0.052 per cent MoS_2. The mineralization is contained in fractures in crackle breccia.

At Red Mountain, within the Cassiar Platform, the Red Mountain porphyry molybdenum deposit contains

reserves of 72 million tonnes grading 0.22 per cent MoS_2, including 22 million tonnes grading 0.31 per cent MoS_2. The quartz monzonite host rock is an outlying stock of the Cretaceous Quiet Lake Batholith. The Red Mountain deposit is genetically comparable to the Logtung deposit.

Sedimentary Copper Deposits

One of the few Canadian examples of sedimentary syngenetic copper deposits is the Coates Lake deposit, in the Redstone Copper Belt, within the Mackenzie Fold Belt. The Redstone Copper Belt is a 300 km-long arcuate zone of Late Proterozoic stratabound copper occurrences. The Coates Lake deposit is of the Kupferschiefer or red-bed type. The deposit contains 37 million tonnes of drill indicated resources grading 3.9 per cent copper and 11.3 g per tonne silver, within one mineralized bed approximately 1 meter thick. The host mudstone and carbonate rocks are of probable Helikian age.

Volcanogenic Polymetallic Base Metal Deposits

Only a few deposits in the Northern Cordillera have been tentatively identified as volcanogenic polymetallic base metal deposits. These deposits are associated with volcanic rocks and are polymetallic. They include the Hart River and Clear Lake deposits. The Hart River deposit has a reported 0.5 million tonnes grading 1.45 per cent copper, 3.65 per cent zinc, 0.87 per cent lead, about 50 g per tonne silver and 1.4 g per tonne gold. It occurs within a Proterozoic carbonate-clastic volcanic sequence.

Barite Deposits

Barite deposits are widespread in the Selwyn Basin (7) and in the North Yukon domains (9) where deposits are characterized by barite laminate beds or barite nodules in either a black shale or a chert matrix. The Moose, Tea and Cathy barite deposits, and barite associated with the Tom and Jason zinc-lead-(silver) deposits are all located in the Macmillan Pass area. The Tom deposit contains more than two million tonnes of barite (Carne). The Tea deposit was mined during a short period in 1982. In the North Yukon, the Karen and Rein are the most important barite deposits. Barite also occurs in the Faro and Klondike River (Dawson) areas.

Iron Deposits

Iron formations and ironstone are distributed in the ancient North American platform, particularly in the Mackenzie Fold Belt and North Yukon domains. Representative of these deposits are the Proterozoic Rapitan Group iron formations in the Mackenzie Mountains. The most important in terms size is the Crest (Snake River or Iron Creek) of deposit on the Yukon-NWT border. It contains 5.4 billion tonnes averaging 46 per cent iron and about 0.3 per cent P_2O_3, mineable by open pit methods. The area is thought to contain resources of 23 billion tonnes of iron formation.

Magnetite - bearing iron formation occurs in Precambrian rocks near Shell Creek, northeast of Dawson. The Shell Creek deposit contains about 45 million tonnes averaging 25 per cent iron.

In the northwest Yukon, the Rusty Springs oolitic magnetite deposit is associated with sediments of Permian to Jurassic age. The Rusty Springs deposit contains about 45 million tonnes grading 55 per cent iron.

In the northeast Yukon, Cretaceous phosphate-bearing siderite beds are found in the northern Richardson Mountains. At Mount Davies-Gilbert, the Delta-Dawn iron deposit contains billions of tonnes of iron resources.

Accreted Mesozoic Arc Associations

Porphyry Copper and Copper-Molybdenum Deposits

Porphyry copper and copper molybdenum deposits in the accreted Mesozoic arc are associated with Triassic and late Cretaceous to Tertiary granitic intrusions.

The Casino and Cash porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits in the Yukon Crystalline Terraine (4) occur within subvolcanic parts of the mid Cretaceous to Paleocene Mount Nansen Group. Other deposits are the Mt. Cockfield and Yukon Revenue properties. Both the Casino and Cash deposits are relatively low grade copper deposits. The Casino deposit has a thick cap of leached rock, which contains minor gold values which may be amenable to heap leaching.

Minto-type deposits are porphyry deposits found within foliated Triassic granodiorite, in a 40 km-long belt, northwest of Carmacks. These include the Minto, STU and Williams Creek deposits, which occur in foliated gneisses within the Yukon Crystalline Terrain (4). Reserves at the Minto and contiguous DEF property are 6.57 million tonnes grading 1.86 per cent copper. At Williams Creek reserves amount to 14.5 million tonnes grading 1.0 per cent copper.

Mantos Gold Deposits

On the Ketza River property, 50 km south of Ross River, massive sulphides containing gold occur as

tabular or pod-like bodies in Lower Cambrian limestone. The sulphide tubes or "mantos" form the Peel Zone. The high-grade oxide reserves are being developed for production in 1988.

Gold-copper mineralization is associated with fault-controlled quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration on the Grew Creek property, 40 km southeast of Faro.

Vein Gold-Silver Deposits

Vein gold-silver deposits in Yukon occur for the most part in the accreted Mesozoic arc. Many veins in the Yukon that contain gold and silver are in Upper Cretaceous and Lower Tertiary volcanic and subvolcanic rocks. Gold-bearing veins have been found in the Montana Mountain area of the Whitehorse Trough domain (3) on the Venus and Arctic Caribou properties. Similar veins occur on Tally-Ho Mountain. Nearby on Mount Skukum, a sulphide-barren quartz calcite vein hosts gold-silver mineralization of Early Tertiary age. Minable reserves in the Cirque or Main Zone of Total Erickson Resource's Mount Skukum Mine were 164 200 tonnes grading 20.6 g/t gold and 17.8 g/t silver when the mine opened in 1986.

Omni Resources has delineated 745 000 tonnes grading 7.7 g/t gold and 307 g/t silver plus 119 000 tonnes of 8.95 g/t gold and 170 g/t silver at its Skukum Creek property. The mineralization consists of quartz-sulphide vein material in the Rainbow and Kuhn zones. The gold is associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite.

Gold lodes also occur in the Mount Nansen-Mount Freegold areas west of Carmacks on the Laforma and the Brown-McDade properties. Drill indicated resources of 726 000 tonnes grading 7.9 g/t gold and 68.6 g/t silver are indicated in the Brown-McDade zones and 61 689 tonnes of 15 g/t gold plus a possible 113 398 tonnes of 12 g/t gold are indicated in the Laforma deposit.

Most of the lode gold deposits in the Yukon are believed to be of Late Cretaceous or Tertiary age.

Silver Vein Deposits

In the Yukon Cataclastic Complex (4) of the southwest Yukon, silver-lead-zinc veins occur in granodiorite and gneissic granodiorite of probable Cretaceous age on the Bomber, Helicopter and Mosquito properties.

Nickel-Copper Deposits

Two known nickel-copper deposits in the southwest Yukon, the Canalask and Wellgreen, are in serpentinized ultramafic sheets. Only the Wellgreen has produced a significant quantity of nickel and copper.

The ultramatic sheets and the massive sulphide mineralization contain platinum group metal concentrations. Exploration for PGM, which started in 1986, located widespread mineralization occurring as disseminations in a 1.5 to 91 m wide gabbro dike and as fracture fillings in adjacent sedimentary rocks.

Asbestos Deposits

The Clinton Creek asbestos deposit, northwest of Dawson, was mined during 1967-1978. The Clinton Creek Mine produced nearly one million tonnes of fibre. The deposits are associated with serpentinized alpine-type ultramafic bodies. Other asbestos properties include the Rex and Caley deposits. The latter deposit was mined in 1978 and the ore was trucked to the mill at Clinton Creek.

Placer Gold Deposits

Placer gold mining in Yukon is distributed in areas both northeast and southwest of the Tintina Fault, which separates the ancient North American platform from the accreted Mesozoic arc system.

Yukon placer gold mining has produced about 355 million grams of gold since mining commenced in the early 1870's. In 1986 more than 190 placer mining operations were active. Production is principally from the Klondike, Mayo-Dublin Gulch, Kluane and Livingstone Creek areas. The bulk of production has come from the Klondike where the deposits were not glaciated by the Pleistocene Cordilleran ice sheet.

Gravels in the Klondike goldfields consist of recent valley and creek gravels and older terrace gravels of which the high level White Channel gravels are well known. The placer deposits were probably produced during a period of deep weathering and erosion in early Tertiary time. In late Tertiary time the area was uplifted and incised to form the present V-shaped valleys.

Coal Deposits

Coal deposits are widespread in the Yukon. Coal is found in Mississippian, Triassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary non-marine rock sequences. Small Paleocene and Eocene coal deposits occur in the Tintina Trench near Dawson (Sourdough, Gates Creek, Coal Creek and Cliff Creek mines), near Roes River (Whiskey Lake Mine) and near Watson Lake. The deposits range from lignite to sub-bituminous and high-volatite bituminous rank.

In the Whitehorse Trough (5) bituminous coal occurs in the Triassic - Cretaceous Tantalus Formation. Near Carmacks, coal has been mined intermittently since the beginning of the 1900's at the Tantalus, Tantalus Butte and Five Fingers mines. In the 1970's the Tantalus Butte underground and open pit mines have produced thermal coal for drying of zinc and lead concentrates at Cyprus Anvil's Faro Mine. Another deposit in the Whitehorse Trough is the Nordenskiold.

The largest coal field in the Cordilleran Province occurs in the Bonnet Plume Basin of the North Yukon. Five seams within Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary beds contain 654 million tonnes of measured, indicated and inferred coal resources. The Illtyd Creek underground deposit contains 121 million tonnes of high volatile C bituminous coal suitable for thermal power generation. The Bonnet Plume deposit at the northern end of the basin contains an estimated 1.4 million tonnes of lignite.

In the North Yukon (9), on the southwest flank of the Mackenzie Delta, a 2.5 meter coal seam, in the Lower Tertiary Reindeer Formation, has been mined at Coal Mine Lake (Moose Channel Mine).

Diamond Deposits

Microscopic diamonds have been recovered from the Mountain Diatreme in the Mackenzie Mountains (Godwin). In addition, two diamonds, one weighing more than a carat, have been reported as being recovered from placer gold operations south of Circle, Alaska, near the Yukon border.

INTERIOR PLATFORM AND ARCTIC PLATFORM

The Interior Platform (10) is underlain by nearly horizontal Phanerozoic sedimentary rocks, covered extensively by a veneer of Lower Cretaceous rocks.

The Arctic Platform (10) forms the arctic lowlands and includes the terrains where the Precambrian basement is overlain by flat-lying or little disturbed strata, for the most part carbonates of Cambrian to Late Devonian age. In the Arctic Archipelago these strata extend to Victoria, Devon, Ellesmere and Baffin islands and the Foxe Basin area. In the western part of the Platform, on Banks Island, Cretaceous sediments form the surface.

Mineral Deposits of the Interior Platform and Arctic Platform

The only economic mineral deposits of the Interior Platform (10) and Arctic Platform (10) at present are stratabound Mississippi Valley-type lead-zinc-(silver) deposits, which developed in solution caverns in karsted carbonate rocks. Other resources include coal deposits and diamond occurrences.

Mississippi Valley-Type Zinc-Lead Deposits

The Great Slave Plain on the western edge of the Precambrian Shield of the Northwest Territories is part of the Interior Platform (10) and is underlain mainly by Paleozoic carbonates. It extends to the famous Pine Point zinc-lead district, which contains some 87 Mississippi Valley-type zinc-lead deposits ranging in size from 0.25 million to over 15 million tonnes. Thirty-nine deposits have produced 57.2 million tonnes of 6.8 per cent zinc and 3.0 percent lead since 1964, when Pine Point Mines Ltd. began production. Most of the deposits are within the property of Pine Point Mines Ltd., where published reserves (Dec. 31, 1985) amount to 14.5 million tonnes grading 6.7 per cent zinc and 2.7 per cent lead. The deposits occur in the hinge zone, a zone containing the Devonian Presqu'ile facies of the Pine Point dolomite barrier reef complex. The deposits occur as tabular ore zones following karst horizons and as prismatic ore zones in karst chimneys. On the western quadrant of the Pine Point District, Westmin Resources Ltd. has identified the X-25 and R-190 deposits in the same Presqu'ile Formation.

The Arctic Platform (10) is underlain mainly by Lower Paleozoic carbonates similar to those forming the Interior Platform. The principal identified mineral resource of the Arctic Platform is coal. However, the Arctic Platform has a reasonably good potential for Mississippi Valley-type zinc-lead deposits.

The Polaris zinc-lead mine on Little Cornwallis Island is the third Mississippi Valley-type zinc-lead mine in the Northwest Territories. It is the largest of 14 deposits and showings in the Cornwallis Lead-Zinc District. Because the deposit occurs in the north-trending Cornwallis Fold Belt, which divides the Arctic Platform from the Franklin Geosyncline, it is described under deposits of the Innuitian Province in this report.

Coal Deposits

The Interior Platform and Arctic Platform (10) contain Late Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments, which are coal bearing. Noteable among the coal prospects is the Brackett Basin coal field near Fort Norman on the Mackenzie River. The coal field occurs in Tertiary sediments and contains estimated resources to two billion tonnes of lignite to sub-bituminous rank coal.

The Coal Mine Lake deposit northwest of Aklavik contains four seams in Lower Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. The seams were mined during 1944-1950. Petro-Canada has identified extensive resources of high volatile bituminous C to sub-bituminous A coal in the Reindeer Formation.

On the Arctic Platform near Paulatuk, lignite has been mined for local use. Coal has also been mined for local use near Pond Inlet, northern Baffin Island, where production averaged 113 tonnes per year for the period 1954 to 1963.

Diamond Deposits

In the Interior Platform, kimberlite indicator minerals have been identified in surficial cover in the Blackwater River area, southwest of Great Bear Lake.

On the Arctic Platform, on Somerset Island, some 19 kimberite pipes and dikes were located by Diapros Canada Ltd. and Cominco Ltd. during 1973-1975. A few small diamonds were recovered from heavy mineral concentrates taken from bulk rock samples. The diamondiferous pipes are the Batty, Nord, Selatiavak and Peuyuk. The pipes intrude flat lying formations of Upper Ordovician to Lower Devonian age and are presumed to be of Mesozoic age. The emplacement of Somerset Island kimerlites appears to be controlled by continental

rifting associated with opening of the North Atlantic during Cretaceous time. This rifting resulted in the formation of the Lancaster Sound Graben and Prince Regent Inlet Graben.

SLAVE STRUCTURAL PROVINCE

The oldest structural province in the North is Slave Province (23) consisting of Archean age rocks. The province extends north from Great Slave Lake to the Coronation Gulf on the Arctic Coast and is bordered to the northeast and southwest by the Bear Province (11 to 17, 20, 24, 35, 36) and to the east by the Churchill province (25 to 34, 37). Slave Province is a metallogenic province in which Archean volcanogenic base metal deposits and both syngenetic and epigenetic gold deposits predominate. It is a region of high potential for further discovery of such mineral deposits.

Slightly more than one-half of the Slave Province consists of supracrustal rocks of the Yellowknife Supergroup. These rocks form some 26 more or less separate metavolcanic belts, most of which are marginal to more extensive sedimentary basins. The volcanic-sedimentary belts are wrapped around basement gneissic rocks and are flanked, separated, or intruded by plutonic rocks. Slave Province is similar to other Archean provinces such as Superior Province of northern Ontario and Quebec and Manitoba in that it hosts important polymetallic volcanogenic base metal deposits and both syngenetic and epigenetic gold deposits.

Volcanogenic Polymetallic Base Metal Deposits

A number of important polymetallic base metal deposits have been discovered in the Archean metavolcanic rocks of Slave Province (23). Among the noteable base metal deposits are the Izok Lake, High Lake, Hackett River, Hood River, Gondor, Yava and Musk deposits. Over 40 million tonnes of rich polymetallic sulphide mineralization has been identified within the volcanic belts. The Izok Lake and Hackett River (Bathurst Norsemines) deposits are the most imporant, being in the statistical upper quartile tonnage group for deposits of this type (Boldy, 1977). Analogy with similar ore districts in Superior Province of Ontario and Quebec suggests that more deposits of the size range and grade already discovered will be identified with continued exploration effort. However, development of such deposits is currently hampered by excessive costs related to transportation of bulk concentrates to markets and prevailing low base metal prices.

Volcanogenic strataform massive sulphide deposits are important world resources of copper, zinc, lead, silver and gold. They show a tendency to occur in clusters related to centres of volcanic activity. Most of the deposits in a region are confined to one or two volcano-stratigraphic intervals and show a strong correlation with intermediate to felsic explosive phases of volcanic activity. In Slave Province, most of the host rocks are of felsic character and are either within or in close proximity to pyroclastic rocks.

The Izok Lake deposit is the richest known deposit of this type in Canada. Before the Izok Lake deposit was discovered in 1974, two similar deposits, the Hood River #10 and #41, had been discovered 45 km to the north of Izok Lake, near Amoogaboogo Lake. More recently the Gondor deposit was found in the area.

In the Hackett River area, south of Bathurst Inlet, a group of deposits known as the Hackett River deposits have been explored by Cominco Ltd. and Bathurst Norsemines Ltd. since 1970. These include the A, Cleaver and Boot Lake zones. Collectively the deposits contain 19.5 million tonnes of polymetallic sulphides. Some of the deposits contain exceptionally high-grade silver values.

Other deposits in the southern part of the Hackett River Volcanic Belt are the Yava and Musk. Both contain zinc, lead, copper and silver, with the content of silver being high.

Other silver-rich volcanogenic base metal deposits in Slave Province are the High Lake deposit near Coronation Gulf and the Indian Mountain Lake deposit north of the East Arm of Great Slave Lake.

Gold Deposits

In Slave Province, gold is associated with Archean supergroup volcanic and related sedimentary rocks. The most important productive gold deposits until recent years are the epigenetic quartz- carbonate bodies in greenstone shear zones at Yellowknife. These mines include the deposits of the Giant Yellowknife and Con mines. Until 1982, approximately 88 per cent of the NWT's gold production had been won from the Con and Giant mines which had collectively produced 300 million grams of gold.

A number of former mines were developed in mostly high grade but erratically mineralized gold-quartz veins. These mines operated during short periods in the region east and north of Yellowknife and include the Thompson-Lundmark, Ruth, Camlaren, DAF, Discovery, June, Norma, Nose and others.

In recent years, Treminco Resources Ltd. has mined gold-bearing quartz mineralization from the Tom and Ptarmigan mines and trucked the ore to the Giant Yellowknife mill for processing.

The Mahe deposit at Gordon Lake is a stratabound quartz stockwork in silicified turbidites, predominately argillite. Proven and possible reserves total 100 000 tonnes grading 21.1 g/t gold.

Of great significance in recent years is the recognition of stratiform volcanic exhalative or syngenetic gold deposits within the Slave Province.

In 1986, almost one-half of the NWT's gold production, some 6 009 kg, came from the Lupin Mine, which is one of this type. Because of higher gold prices, gold exploration activity has accelerated in the N.W.T. in recent years. Many known but long dormant gold deposits have received new exploration programs.

The Lupin Mine deposit is a gold-bearing amphiboite deposit. The amphibolite host rock was developed by metamorphism of a silicate-sulphide facies iron formation. The Mos (Mosher Lake) deposit, northwest of Yellowknife is similar to the Lupin deposit, as the gold is very fine grained and occurs in an intimate association with arsenopyrite in an amphibolite unit.

In the Courageous Lake area, the FAT (Tundra Project) deposit consists of four main gold-bearing shear zones within interbedded volcanic and sedimentary rocks within the upper volcanic cycle of the Courageous Lake Greenstone Belt. The mineralized zones have a strike length of over one kilometer and up to 100 m wide. The zones are seriticized and locally silicified and may contain up to 10% arsenopyrite as finely disseminated acicular masses. Visible gold is a rare constituent, and when present, is closely associated with quartz veining. Current resources amounting to 24 million t grading 6.2 g/t gold are indicated.

Silver Deposits

In the Hope Bay-Elu Inlet Archean volcanic belt (21), native silver was produced during 1974 and 1975 from the Hope Bay Mine. The main vein is in Yellowknife Supergroup volcanic rocks near its contact with granitic rocks.

Lithium and Rare Earth Element Deposits

The Thor Lake beryllium-rare earth deposit, southeast of Yellowknife, occurs in the Aphebian Blatchford Lake alkaline intrusive complex. The deposit contains resources estimated at 64 million tonnes grading 0.03 per cent tantalum oxide and 0.33 per cent niobium oxide, 0.08 per cent samarium, 0.82 per cent cerium oxide, 0.49 per cent lanthanum and 2.9 per cent zirconium oxide (Thomas, 1982). A second columbium-tantalum deposit, the VO, is located northeast of Yellowknife.

Archean pegmatites in the region east of Yellowknife are well known for their content of lithium, beryllium, tin and columbium-tantalum. A geological resource of 44.5 million tonnes of rock grading 1.37 per cent lithium dioxide has been identified as a paramarginal lithium resource in 14 pegmatites. Some deposits have small tonnages but higher grades.

BEAR STRUCTURAL PROVINCE

The Bear Province is composed of Proterozoic rocks of Aphebian to Hadrynian age. Predominantly, Aphebian sedimentary sequences which form the Bear Province flank the Slave Province. These are found to the northeast of the Slave Province in the intracratonic Kilohigok Basin (20), to the southeast of the Slave Province in the Athapuscow Aulacogen (24), and to the west of the Slave Province in the Wopmay Orogen (11 to 17). Outliers of Bear Province rocks are found in the Wellington Arch (35) and Minto Arch (36) on Victoria Island and the Brock Inlier on the NWT mainland (22).

South of Coronation Gulf, north-dipping Hecholikian sediments (13 to 15) overlie Palechelikian sediments of the Hornby Bay Group (12). Late Proterozoic rocks at the mouth of Bathurst Inlet include basalts and sediments of the Coppermine River Group (14).

The Wopmay Orogen includes strongly metamorphosed and partly granitized rocks in the eugeosynclinal western portion of the orogen. This part of the orogen includes the Great Bear Batholith and remanent supracrustal volcanic rocks.

The metallogenic associations in the Bear Province include silver, uranium, radium, copper, bismuth and other metals. The Camsell River and Echo Bay vein silver districts, east of Great Bear Lake, occur in the late Aphebian volcanics and volcano-clastic rocks (11), which are comagmatic with the Great Bear Batholith. Copper and uranium occurrences are widespread. During the late 1960's, the basalts of the Coppermine River Group (14) were extensively explored for copper mineralization. Hundreds of small uranium (pitchblende) deposits occur mainly in veins over a large part of Bear Province (17). In both the Kilohigok Basin (19 and 20) and Athapuscow Aulacogen (24) the main metallogenic associations with the Proterozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks are uranium and copper.

Silver Deposits

The Great Bear region contains important silver-cobalt-nickel-arsenide-bismuth-uranium-copper deposits in quartz-carbonate veins. These fill fractures and shears in Aphebian volcanic rocks of the Labine Group. In the Camsell River district, Terra Mines Ltd. has produced silver from the Silver Bear, Norex and Smallwood mines since 1969. To the end of March, 1985, when the last mine operation closed, the area produced 466 tonnes of silver.

At Port Radium, Eldorado Gold Mines established its Eldorado Mine in 1931 to produce radium and by-product uranium. Following an initial closure in 1940 the mine reopened in 1942 as a uranium producer. Following a second closure in 1960, it was operated between 1976 and 1981 as a silver mine by Echo Bay Mines Ltd. The Echo Bay, Contact Lake and Edgar No. 1 mines in the Port Radium area also produced silver until the reserves were exhausted in 1981. The area produced approximately 1 134 tonnes of silver.

Uranium Deposits

Uranium was produced at the Eldorado and Contact Lake mines near Port Radium as well as from the Rayrock Mine, located in the southern part of the Great Bear region. The latter produced 207 tonnes of U_3O_8 during 1957-1959. In the Great Bear (17) region, numerous small occurrences of high grade uranium mineralization have been found associated with silver, copper, cobalt and nickel values as veins in fractures.

The Helikian Hornby (12) and Dismal Lake (13) Groups located north of Great Bear Lake include continental sandstones and associated conglomerate beds which are favourable for sandstone-type uranium deposits. The largest uranium deposit in this region is the Mountain Lake deposit discovered by Imperial Oil Limited and the Aquitaine Co. of Canada Ltd. on the YUK and PEC claims. About one million tonnes of mineralization was outlined.

In the Athapuscow Aulacogen (24), the base of the late Aphebian Et-Then Group, a continental red-bed sequence, is considered to be a good target for unconformity-related uranium deposits.

In the Kilohigok Basin (19, 20), uranium-copper veins have been found in Aphebian Brown Sound Formation within basalt flows interlayered with red clastic sediments on the Pomie claims. The base of the Helikian Ellice River Formation sandstone is considered to be a good target for unconformity-related uranium deposits. This formation is correlative with the Thelon Formation in the Keewatin District.

Copper Deposits

Native copper occurs in the basalt sequence of the Coppermine River Group (14) in the Coppermine River and Bathurst Inlet areas. The largest deposits are the June and DOT 47 (Wreck Lake) deposits. The latter has resources of 3.72 million tonnes grading 3 percent copper.

Native copper also occurs in the basalts of the Shaler Group of the Minto Arch (36) on Victoria Island and in the basaltic rocks of the Ekalulia Formation in the Kilohigok Basin (20).

Base and Platinum Group Metal Deposits

Minor quantities of platinum and palladium occur with copper and nickel sulphides in the funnel-shaped Muskox mafic and ultramafic intrusive complex (11), located northwest of Great Bear Lake. A chromite-sulphide layer in the Muskox complex also contains minor platinum and palladium. These have not shown any economic potential, but platinum group metal concentrations may be more clearly identified with further exploration.

Equinox Resources Ltd. began exploration for platinum group metals in the Muskox Intrusion in 1986. By July, 1987, five widely separated zones containing combined platinum/palladium values in excess of 17 g/t had been discovered. One zone is estimated to contain in excess of 100 000 tonnes grading 2.15% copper, 0.88% nickel and significant PGM values.

CHURCHILL STRUCTURAL PROVINCE

Churchill Structural Province (25 to 34, 37) extends over the eastern half of the mainland Northwest Territories the southern half of the Boothia Arch, the greater part of Baffin Island and southeastern parts of Ellesmere and Devon Islands. The province is underlain by Archean and Aphebian volcanic, sedimentary and plutonic rocks which were deformed and metamorphosed during the Proterozoic Hudsonian Orogeny. Extensive areas consist of granitic gneisses and migmatites. In certain regions such as the Kognak-Tavani Greenstone Belt (29), volcanic and associated sedimentary basement complex rocks are infolded, about northeasterly axes and are intruded by granitic plutons. Belts of Archean-type volcanics have also been mapped on Melville Peninsula and on Baffin Island.

Supracratonic Lower Aphebian metasediments in Churchill Province locally unconformably overlie the metamorphic complex and form infolded basins (27, 32). These rocks include the Amer, Montgomery Lake and Hurwitz Groups in the Keewatin District. In the southern Melville Peninsula and central Baffin Island, the Foxe Fold Belt (38) forms a 100 to 200 km-wide late Aphebian belt of deformed metamorphic rocks.

During the Hudsonian orogeny, Churchill Province underwent a stage of intracratonic rifting, with the deposition of continental sediments and volcanic rocks and related intrusive groups. These late Aphebian and Helikian rocks termed the Dubawnt Group (26, 28, 29), form shallow-dipping to flat lying strata within the Thelon (26) and Baker Lake basins (29) of central Keewatin District.

In Northern Baffin Island, late Proterozoic (Neohelikian) strata (44) unconformably overlie an Archean-Aphebian gneiss complex (30). These formations belong to the Bylot Supergroup and are exposed on the Borden Peninsula and Bylot Island. In the Fury and Hecla Basin (46) Neohelikian sedimentary strata are deposited in a depositional basin similar to that of the Bylot Supergroup. Most of these basins were initiated or evolved as grabens.

The metallogenic associations of Churchill Province include polymetallic volcanogenic sulphide deposits, lode gold deposits, uranium deposits, zinc-lead-silver deposits, nickel-copper deposits and iron deposits.

Uranium Deposits

Central Keewatin district is an important uranium metallogenic province. All of the important uranium deposits and showings are in the Amer,

Dubawnt, Yathkyed and Baker Lake areas which contain the Thelon Basin (26), the Baker Lake Basin (28) and several subsidiary basins of Middle Proterozoic rocks. In the west quadrant of Churchill Province, south of Great Slave Lake, the Nonacho Basin (25) is formed at Middle Aphebian Nonacho Group sediments. These Proterozoic basins are similar to the uranium rich Athabaska Basin of northern Saskatchewan. Exploration has been actively conducted in these geologic domains since the early 1970's.

Exploration in the central Keewatin district for uranium has been directed to the basement complex metasedimentary and metavolcanic gneisses, to Aphebian sediments of the Hurwitz and Amer groups and in Late Aphebian to Early Helikian Dubawnt Group sediments and volcanics. The regolith underlying the Helikian Thelon Formation for the Dubawnt Group is a target for unconformity - related uranium deposits fo the Athabaskan Basin type.

The largest and most significant uranium discovery in the Churchill Province is the Kiggavik (Lone Gull) deposit, west of Baker Lake. It is situated close to the northeast rim of the Helikian Thelon Basin (26) near the Aphebian Hurwitz Group-Helikian Thelon Group sedimentary unconformity (26, 27). The deposit is an unconformity-type deposit, with the locus of ore deposition being near east-north-east trending faults. Visible forms of alternation are hematization, chloritization and illitization. In most aspects the deposit is typical of those of the Athabaska Basin. A minimum of 18.1 million kg of U_3O_8 at an average grade of 0.6 per cent has been identified in three zones.

At Amer Lake, north of Baker Lake, uranium showings are low grade, laterally continuous, stratabound and locally remobilized in fracture zones in the Amer Group (27) metasediments. The mineralization is strikingly similar to the Jabuluka, Ranger and Koongara deposits in Australia.

The uranium deposits in the Baker Lake Basin occur in a number of mineralization styles. Exploration drilling the late 1960's by Pan Ocean Oil Ltd. (now Abermin Corporation) on properties in the Christopher Island area (prospect 68-1), and south-westward to Kazan Falls (prospect 68-4), have indicated subeconomic concentrations of uranium with associated base metals. Prospect 68-2 contains a maximum of 1 360 tonnes of U_3O_8, while prospect 68-4 contains 455 tonnes of U_3O_8, in ore averaging 0.46 per cent U_3O_8. The geological setting of the latter prospect is fracture controlled and the prospect is similar to the Beaverlodge (Uranium City) deposits in northern Saskatchewan.

About two-thirds of the Thelon Basin (26) was set aside from mineral development as a game sanctuary in the mid-1920's. Several areas within the sanctuary exhibit a combination of geological parameters that suggests a very high potential for uranium mineralization.

Mississippi Valley-Type Zinc-Lead-Deposits

The Nanisivik zinc-lead-silver mine deposit at Strathcona Sound, northern Baffin Island, occurs in the karsted Helikian Society Cliffs dolomite, within the North Baffin graben. This 25 km-wide graben extends northwesterly across the Borden Peninsula. When the Nanisivik Mine began production in 1977, reserves amounted to 6.3 million tonnes, grading 14.1 per cent zinc; 1.4 per cent lead and 62 g per tonne of silver. The sulphide body is flat-lying, trends east to west for 3 000 m, and has a sinuous shape similar to a gentle river meander.

Kognak-Tavani Greenstone Belt

The Kognak-Tavani volcanic belt (29) consists of Archean volcanic and sedimentary rocks similar to those of the Slave Province. The belt contains volcanogenic base metal deposits and epigenetic gold deposits.

Gold Deposits

The Royex (Cullaton Lake) B Zone gold deposit west of Eskimo Point on Hudson Bay consists of a mineralized unit of quartz-magnetite-iron formation. The A Zone deposit in the same area is probably of similar type and is of lower grade. The B Zone deposit contains 81 284 tonnes grading 16.8 g per tonne gold.

The Shear Lake gold deposit, 5 km north of the B Zone deposit, is located in Proterozoic Hurwitz Group quartzite (32). The property saw limited production in 1984 and 1985. Reserves are reported as 952 544 tonnes grading 7.2 g per tonne gold.

The presence of a number of small gold occurrences in the Kognak-Tavani greenstone belt indicates a high potential for economic gold deposits.

Since 1985, Borealis Exploration Ltd. and Noble Peak Resources Ltd. have explored a number of gold properties near and west of Whale Cove. A resource of 50 000 tonnes grading 10 g/t gold has been identified in the vein systems in the Fat Lake diorite.

Volcanogenic Polymetallic Base Metal Deposits

The most important volcanogenic base metals deposit in the Churchill Province is the Heninga Lake (Gemex) deposit in the Kognak-Tavani volcanic belt. The deposit consists of four zones of massive sulphides in intermediate tuff. The total size of the deposit is 5.44 million tonnes grading 9.0 per cent zinc, 1.3 per cent copper and 68.6 g per tonne silver.

Nickel-Copper Deposits

Nickel-copper deposits occur at Rankin Inlet and at Ferguson Lake, west of Rankin Inlet. The former deposit was mined as a small high-grade operation from 1957-1962. The Rankin Inlet Mine produced about 360 000 tonnes of ore at a grade of about 2.6 per cent nickel and 0.7 per cent copper. The deposit occurs in a differentiated periodotite sill. The Ferguson Lake copper-nickel sulphide deposit is associated with two zones in a hornblendite sill(?). The deposit contains 7.3 million tonnes of 0.9 per cent copper and 0.8 per cent nickel.

Iron Deposits

Iron deposits in the Churchill Province occur in Archean and Aphebian strata on the Melville Peninsula, Baffin Island, the Belcher Islands and Nastapoka Islands.

Iron formations in northern Baffin Island (30) and the Melville Peninsula (37) are associated with volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Mary River magnetite-hematite iron deposits in northern Baffin Island are the most important. These occur in three zones in the Mary River Group and contain about 350 million tonnes of drill-indicated iron resources, ranging in grade from 66 to 68 per cent iron, with less than 2 per cent silica. In addition, substantial amounts of lower grade iron formation are present.

At Ege Bay, northwestern Baffin Island, about 360 million tonnes of iron formation grading 32-45 per cent iron occurs in four deposits. The iron formation is magnetic and is apparently within rocks of the Mary River Group.

Iron formations are extensively exposed in the Prince Albert Group on the Melville Peninsula (37). Resources in the Borealis East deposit have been estimated at 1.1 billion tonnes grading 23 to 34 per cent iron. In the Borealis West deposit resources are estimated at 3.2 billion tonnes grading 32 to 38 per cent iron.

At Chorkbak Inlet and Maltby Lake on the Foxe Peninsula, southern Baffin Island, magnetite iron formations are associated with gneissic rocks. The Chorkbak Inlet resources amount to 350 million tonnes grading about 20 per cent iron; the Maltby Lake resources amount to 300 million tonnes grading 34 per cent iron.

In Hudson Bay, Lake Superior-type iron formation is distributed throughout the Belcher Islands (51). The most favourable concentration is located on Innetalling Island in cherty magnetite iron formation. Resources have been estimated at 816 million tonnes grading 32 per cent iron.

Lake Superior-type iron formation also occurs throughout the Nastapoka Islands (51) as cherty magnetite and hematite. Resources have been estimated at 400 million tonnes grading 30 per cent iron.

In the southern District of Keewatin, west of Eskimo Point, the Ice deposit contains an estimated 360 million t of 40 per cent iron.

INNUITIAN STRUCTURAL PROVINCE

The Innuitian Province (39 to 42) in the Arctic Archipelago is the least explored region in the North. The Innuitian Province is comprised of the Sverdrup Basin (42), which contains up to 13 000 m of predominantly clastic strata, and the Franklinian Geosyncline (40, 41), which consists mainly of a thick succession of Lower Paleozoic carbonate and clastic strata. Unlike the Arctic Platform, the strata are strongly folded and faulted.

While late Proterozoic rocks are exposed in parts of the Franklinian Miogeosyncline and some metamorphic rocks are exposed in northern Ellesmere and Axel Heiberg Islands, the Innuitian Fold Belt has not been sufficiently eroded to reveal extensive areas of igneous rocks. Therefore, deposits related to volcanism and magmatic activity are rare and generally absent. On the other hand, the extensive range and variety of thick sedimentary successions provides some possibility for stratabound deposits such as Mississippi Valley-type zinc-lead deposits and coal deposits.

Mississippi Valley-Type Zinc-Lead Deposits

The Cornwallis Lead-Zinc District extends over Cornwallis Island, southern Grinnel Peninsula and Little Cornwalis Island. The district contains at least fourteen Mississippi Valley-type zinc-lead deposits in carbonate rocks. Two of the deposits, the Eclipse and Polaris, have reported reserves. Most of the deposits are found in carbonates of the Ordovician Thumb Mountain Formation and all appear to be associated with karsting and brecciation resulting from uplifting within the Cornwallis Fold Belt (39).

Current reserves at the Polaris Mine on Little Cornwallis Island amount to 18 million tonnes grading 3.9 per cent lead and 14.5 per cent zinc. The nearby Eclipse deposit contains 1.4 million tonnes grading 14.6 per cent combined lead and zinc. The potential of the Cornwallis Lead-Zinc District remains high for discovery of economic deposits.

Some zinc-lead exploration was conducted in areas of Thumb Mountain Formation on Ellesmere Island (40). Lead-zinc mineralization has been found in the Copes Bay Formation on Judge Daly Promontory (40), northeast Ellesmere Island.

Coal Deposits

In Innuitian Province, coal is found in the Sverdrup Basin (42) in the Heiberg, Isachsen and Eureka Sound formations ranging from late Triassic to Tertiary age. The major coal resources occur in the late Cretaceous and Tertiary Eureka Sound Formation on Axel Heiberg Island and the Fosheim Peninsula, Ellesmere Island. In this region, the formation contains numerous seams of coal ranging from lignite through sub-bituminous to high-volatile bituminous rank. Inferred resources in the Slidre Fiord area have been estimated at 21 billion tonnes of coal in place, of which 2 billion tonnes may be potentially mineable by open pit methods in the Fosheim Peninsula (Bustin, 1980). Other coal deposits on Ellesmere Island occur at Bay Fiord and Vendom Fiord. On Axel Heiberg Island, coal deposits occur on the Kanguk Peninsula and at Buchanan Lake. Coal seams are also present on Stor Island in Eureka Sound. Coal resources of the eastern Axel Heiberg area are estimated to be in the order of 9 billion tonnes. These areas of coal resources encompass only a small portion of the known areas of Tertiary coal measures in the Arctic Archipelago, so that considerable additional coal resources may be present. None of the resources are considered to be currently economic for commercial development.

The largest coal seam in northern Ellesmere Island occurs in Cenozoic rocks at Watercourse Valley. This 6.1 m seam saw limited use in 1875-76 when the Nares Expedition was camped nearby.

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CHAPTER 2

INVENTORY OF MINE RESERVES AND IMPORTANT MINERAL DEPOSITS IN THE YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 2 of this report is an inventory of mine reserves and important mineral deposits in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. It includes deposits of metallic and non-metallic minerals which are of some significance with respect to potential for economic development and regional mineral potential evaluation. These deposits cover a broad range of size and economic viability. Information on the deposits has been compiled from numerous sources among which are company news releases and published papers. Mine reserves are those obtained from company reports and other company publications, which were committed for production at the time the reserves were reported. Other tonnage figures are not committed for production, but are known resources, some of which may become economically recoverable "mineable" reserves in the future as economic conditions and other factors permit development to proceed.

Users are requested to bring any errors or omissions in this publication to the attention of the Mining Resources Section, so that future editions may be improved. Undoubtedly the inventory listing will change from year to year as new important deposits and mines are added to the list and as other mine reserves are depleted.

Data is summarily tabulated under six headings:

Deposit: deposit or property name

Owner: last known owner

Location: location by NTS area and latitude-longitude

Mineralization Grade: average grade of tonnage estimate, coal quality

Tonnage: tonnes of mineralized rock

Comments: date of tonnage-grade estimate, source of estimate and other data on past or future production.

Terminology:

Ore reserve statistics are listed for all operating mines and mines committed for production.

Mineral deposit tonnage statistics for the most part represent identified in-place resources that are subeconomic given current economic conditions. However some of the deposits may contain economically recoverable reserves which may be committed for production in the future as economic and other conditions permit development.

TABLE 1: YUKON MINES OPERATING IN 1986

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
FARO (Anvil)	Curragh Resources Corporation Limited	NTS 105K-6 LAT 62°21'35" LONG 133°22'00"	Lead 3.1% Zinc 4.7% Silver 38 g/t Gold 0.18 g/t Copper 0.16%	35.2 million	Producer, 1969-1982, 1986. Reserves, 1985 Kilborn study. Reserves on Dec. 31, 1986 were 21.4 million t of 4.3% zinc, 2.8% lead and 35 g/t silver. Produced to end of 1986, 965 817 t lead, 1 208 458 t zinc, 782 997.6 kg silver and 316.55 kg gold (1981-1982, 1986) from 34 612 844 t. Canadian Mines Handbook, 1982-83 and company annual reports.
Keno Hill Area					
ELSA NO CASH DIXIE KENO HUSKY RUBY	United Keno Hill Mines Limited	NTS 105M-13, 14 LAT 63°54'32" LONG 135°28'55"	Lead 4.3% Silver 865 g/t	172 909	Producer, 1946-1982, 1983-1986. Reserves Dec. 31, 1986. Produced to end of 1986 4 523.81 t silver, 217 396.3 t lead, 149 681 t zinc and 1 897 t cadmium from 3 993 804 t. Company annual reports.
MOUNT SKUKUM	Total Erickson Resources Limited (37%) AGIP Canada Limited (63%)	NTS 105D-3 LAT 60°14' LONG 135°25'	Gold 11.6 g/t Silver n.a.	0.206 million	Producer, March, 1986. Reserves as of Oct. 31, 1986 (Northern Miner, May 25, 1987). Uncut values reported in June 7, 1984 Northern Miner were 25.0 g/t gold and 21.6 g/t silver. Produced 933.18 kg gold from 77 655 t.
PLATA-INCA	Dawson Eldorado Mines Limited Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources Limited	NTS 105N-9, 0-12 LAT 63°35' LONG 132°02'	Silver 340-690 g/t Gold 4-8 g/t	0.45 million	Producer, 1976-77, 1983-1986. Produced 15 878 kg silver and 2 379 t lead from 2 921.1 t. 1985 Annual Report. Reserves for vein #4, Whitehorse Star, December 4, 1987.
WHISKEY LAKE	Curragh Resources Corporation	NTS 105F-15 LAT 61°57' LONG 132°36'	High volatile bituminous	1.1 million	Producer, 1986. Produced 17 233 t, INA files. Inferred resource by Geological Survey of Canada.

*n.a. - not available

TABLE 2: YUKON MINERAL DEPOSITS

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
			PRECIOUS METALS		
			Gold-Silver		
ARCTIC CARIBOU	Rex Silver Mines Limited	NTS 105D-2 LAT 60°05'15" LONG 134°41'30"	Gold 13.4 g/t Silver 350 g/t	74 525	Past producer, 1910-11, 1925, 1968-69. Produced 239.5 kg gold and 6 438.3 kg silver from 50 802 t milled. National Mineral Inventory, and Yukon Update, Sept., 1985.
CMC (Hart)	Silver Hart Mines Limited Ark La Tex Industries Limited	NTS 105B-7 LAT 60°20' LONG 130°42'20"	Silver 1.0 kg/t	0.097 million	Silver Hart release, Dec. 22, 1987. Previous reserves reported as 204 000 t of 2.4 kg/t silver, Yukon Update, Dec. 1986. Ark's 1987 annual report states 74.6 t silver is contained in 53 524 t (1.4 kg/t silver).
DALE (Lola, L)	Butler Mountain Minerals Corp.	NTS 105B-1 LAT 60°01' LONG 130°29'	Silver 2.33 kg/t Gold 2.4 g/t Lead 49% Zinc 11% Copper 0.03%	unknown	Past producer, 1968, 1970. Production of 7.98 t in 1968 and 19.32 t in 1970. Grades from 1968 shipment. Total production was 60 kg silver, 13.6 t lead, 3.3 t zinc, 640 kg copper and 65.6 g gold. National Mineral Inventory and Northern Cordillera Mineral Inventory.
HOLLIDAY	Klondike Silver Mines Limited	NTS 105B-2 LAT 60°00' LONG 130°34'	Silver 435 g/t Lead 15.4% Zinc 21.7% Copper 0.1% Gold 0.69 g/t	unknown	Past producer, 1979, 1980, 1982. Produced a total of 36.9 kg silver, 13.1 t lead, 18.4 t zinc, 84.7 kg copper and 58 g gold from 84.7 t. Northern Cordillera Mineral Inventory.
KETZA RIVER	Canamax Resources Inc. Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources Limited Ketza River Mines Limited	NTS 105F-9 LAT 61°32'20" LONG 132°16'10"	Gold 15.44 g/t plus Gold 13.0 g/t plus Gold 7.54 g/t	0.460 million 75 000 0.54 million	Reserves in Ridge Zone, (Whitehorse Star, Oct. 23, 1987), Break Zone and Peel Zone (World Investment News, June, 1987).
LOGJAM	A.M.P. Explorations and Mining Company Limited	NTS 105B-4 LAT 60°01' LONG 131°36'	Silver 392 g/t Gold 3.0 g/t Lead 2.0% Zinc 3.0%	70 144	Another 69 850 t of possible resources may be available in Veins 5 and 6. World Investment News, May, 1987.
LONE STAR	Dawson Eldorado Mines Limited Arbor Resources Inc.	NTS 115O-14 LAT 63°54' LONG 139°14'	Gold 8.57 g/t (values obtained 1912-14)	unknown	Past producer, 1909-14, 1925 and 1929-31. In the period 1909-14, 11 643 t were processed to produce approximately 52 kg gold. Yukon Geology and Exploration, 1979-80 and National Mineral Inventory. Indication that 2.7 to 9.1 million t of open pit, vat leachable reserves exist. George Cross News Letter, May 19, 1987.
MOSQUITO (Connaught)	A.F. Tottrup	NTS 115N-15 LAT 63°59' LONG 140°48'	Silver 2.06 kg/t Lead 55-60%	unknown	Past producer, 1966, 1974-1976. Mined 194.6 t from Veins 1 and 3 to produce an estimated 330 kg silver and 90 t lead. Grades are based on the 1974 shipment. National Mineral Inventory and Northern Cordillera Mineral Inventory.

TABLE 2: YUKON MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
			Gold-Silver (cont'd)		
Mount Freegold Area					
ANTONIUK	Discovery West Corporation	NTS 115I-6 LAT 62°16' LONG 137°05'30"	Gold 1.13 g/t	3.72 million	Discovery West 1986 annual report.
BROWN-McDADE	BYG Natural Resources Inc.	NTS 115I-3 LAT 62°03' LONG 137°07'	Gold 3.77 g/t Silver 68.6 g/t Including Gold 7.89 g/t Silver 103 g/t	1.59 million 725 748	Reserves and grade from Whitehorse Star, January 15, 1988.
LAFORMA	Discovery West Corporation Ark La Tex Industries Limited	NTS 115I-6 LAT 62°16' LONG 137°06'	Gold 15 g/t Silver n.a.* plus possible Gold 12 g/t	61 689 113 398	Past producer, 1939-40, 1965-66. Produced 96.8 kg gold and 17.7 kg silver. National Mineral Inventory and Discovery West 1986 annual report. Welcome North Mines Ltd. (1985 annual report) gives reserves as 181 437 t of 13.7 g/t gold.
MOUNT NANSEN	BYG Natural Resources Inc.	NTS 115I-3 LAT 62°03' LONG 137°09'	Gold 11.3 g/t Silver 446 g/t	181 440	Past producer, 1968-69, 1976. Produced approximately 157 kg gold, 3 780 kg silver, 107 t lead and 58 t zinc from 22 162 t.
SKUKUM CREEK	Omni Resources Limited	NTS 105D-3 LAT 60°12' LONG 135°23'45"	Gold 7.71 g/t Silver 307.2 g/t plus Gold 8.95 g/t Silver 169.7 g/t	0.745 million 0.119 million	Globe and Mail, January 20, 1988.
TALLY-HO	Tally-Ho Exploration Limited	NTS 105D-3 LAT 60°14'45" LONG 135°03'30"	Gold 80 g/t Silver 179 g/t Lead 6.85%	unknown	Past producer, 1909-1922. Production is estimated at 1 244 kg gold, 2 322 kg silver and 909 t lead, from 18 144 t of ore. Grades based on 13 270 t shipment in 1917-1918.
VENUS	United Keno Hill Mines Limited	NTS 105D-2 LAT 60°01'13" LONG 134°37'45"	Gold 10.97 g/t Silver 305 g/t Lead 2.5% Zinc 1.5% plus Gold 5.83 g/t Silver 147.4 g/t Lead 1.3% Zinc 0.7%	61 689 12 156 (stock-pile)	Past producer, 1908-11, 1919, 1970-71. Mine renovated in 1981. Production plans were suspended in 1981. Production of 338 kg gold and 9 030 kg silver from 59 176 t hand-sorted and milled ore. National Mineral Inventory and Yukon Update, Sept., 1985.
			Silver-Lead-Zinc		
PESO	Peso Silver Mines Limited	NTS 105M-13, 106D-4 LAT 64°01' LONG 135°45'	Silver 716.6 g/t Lead 3.7% Zinc n.a.	139 371	INA files, (062258, Nov. 10, 1965).
RIO PLATA (Formo)	Peso Silver Mines Limited	NTS 105M-14 LAT 63°57'04" LONG 135°23'26"	Silver 348.6 g/t Lead 6.9% Zinc 10.7%	39 916	INA files, (062258, Nov. 10, 1965).
VAL	International Prism Resources Limited Chieftain Developments Limited, Asamera Inc.	NTS 106C-5 LAT 64°16' LONG 133°41'	Lead 20.23% Zinc 8.77% Silver 283 g/t	0.21 million	Reserves from South Hill zones and Siltstone Zone. Northwest Prospector, Fall 1985.
VERA	International Prism Resources Limited Chieftain Developments Limited Asamera Inc.	NTS 106C-5 LAT 64°18' LONG 133°44'	Lead 2.67% Zinc 2.62% Silver 324 g/t	0.95 million	Mining Review, May/June 1985. Geological reserve estimates for property range up to 1.4 million t averaging 308 g/t silver and 6% combined lead-zinc. Whitehorse Star, Sept. 4, 1985.

* n.a. - not available

TABLE 2: YUKON MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
		BASE METALS			
		Zinc-Lead-(Silver)			
Anvil District					
DY	Curragh Resources Corporation	NTS 105K-3 LAT 62°15' LONG 133°09'	Lead 5.5% Zinc 6.7% Silver 84 g/t Gold 0.95 g/t Copper 0.12%	21.1 million	Reserve figure is from Curragh's 1986 annual report. Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited estimate size to be 45-90 million t.
FIRTH	Curragh Resources Corporation	NTS 105K-6 LAT 62°17' LONG 133°14'	Lead 5.0% Zinc 6.0% Silver 68.6 g/t	0.91 million	National Mineral Inventory.
GRUM (Champ)	Curragh Resources Corporation	NTS 105K-6 LAT 62°16' LONG 133°13'	Lead 3.4% Zinc 5.6% Silver 57 g/t Gold 0.59 g/t Copper 0.15%	30.6 million	Curragh's 1986 annual report. Copper value from 1985 Kilborn Engineering study.
SWIM	Curragh Resources Corporation	NTS 105K-3 LAT 62°12' LONG 133°02'	Lead 3.8% Zinc 4.7% Silver 47 g/t	4.3 million	1985 Kilborn Engineering Study.
VANGORDA	Curragh Resources Corporation	NTS 105K-6 LAT 62°15'10" LONG 133°11'	Lead 3.8% Zinc 4.9% Silver 53 g/t Copper 0.27% Gold 0.69 g/t	7.5 million	Canadian Mines Handbook, 1982-83 and 1985 Kilborn Engineering Study.
BARB (Matt Berry)	Novamin Resources Inc. Sovereign Metals Corporation	NTS 105H-6 LAT 61°28' LONG 129°25'	Lead 6.1% Zinc 4.6% Silver 133 g/t	0.533 million	Mining Review, May/June, 1985.
CLARK	Jubilee Explorations Incorporated	NTS 106D-2 LAT 64°07'25" LONG 134°57'05"	Lead 5.64% Zinc 4.60% Silver 255 g/t	0.33 million	National Mineral Inventory.
CRAIG	McIntyre Mines Limited Serem Inc.	NTS 106C-3 LAT 64°09' LONG 133°20'	Lead 8.2% Zinc 13.3% Silver 105.6 g/t	0.482 million	National Mineral Inventory. Mining Review, May/June, 1985.
EAGLE	Tintina Mines Limited	NTS 105G-3 LAT 60°08'30" LONG 131°09'	Lead 6% Zinc 10% Silver 685.7 g/t	90 700	Indicated reserves, Northern Miner, Jan. 31, 1980.
GOZ CREEK	Fairfield Minerals Limited	NTS 106C-7 LAT 64°25' LONG 132°51'	Zinc 8% including Zinc 13.5%	11 million 1.4 million	National Mineral Inventory. Fairfield's 1986 annual report list reserves at 2.5 million t of 11% zinc mineable by open pit.
Howards Pass Area					
ANNIV	Placer Development Limited Cygnus Mines Limited	NTS 105I-6 LAT 62°33' LONG 129°33'	Lead 2.1% Zinc 5.4%	61 million	This tonnage figure is drill indicated. Additional inferred tonnage in excess of 360 million t of 7% combined lead-zinc apply to Howards Pass property (see HOWARDS PASS (XY) in Northwest Territories deposits). Personal communication, 1982.

TABLE 2: YUKON MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
			Zinc-Lead-(Silver) (cont'd)		
HUNDERE (Mount Hundere)	Canamax Resources Inc. (50%) Getty Resources Limited (50%)	NTS 105A-10 LAT 61°31' LONG 128° 53'	Zinc 14.1% Lead 8.7% Silver 72 g/t	2.0 million	Mining Journal, March 28, 1986. The Northwest Prospector Mine and Developers Bulletin, Feb., 1986 indicates a potential of 5 million t or more at similar grades.
KEY (Ketza Key)	Iona Industries Inc.	NTS 105F-9 LAT 61°33' LONG 132°09'	Silver 891 g/t Lead 22.5%	46 530	Tonnage from A-1 and K-18 veins. Company filing statement, Vancouver Stock Exchange, August 25, 1985.
LOGAN	Fairfield Minerals Limited Getty Resources Limited	NTS 105B-8 LAT 60°29' LONG 130°28'	Zinc 5.13% Silver 20.2 g/t including Zinc 14.36% Silver 48 g/t	14 million 1.36 million	Reserves from George Cross News Letter, Dec. 8, 1987. Fairfield 1986 annual report stated reserves were 2.45 million t of 10.0% zinc and 34.3 g/t silver.
Macmillan Pass Area					
JASON	Ogilvie Joint Venture Abermin Corp.	NTS 105O-1 LAT 63°10' LONG 130°10'	Lead 7.1% Zinc 6.6% Silver 79.9 g/t Barite n.a.*	14.1 million	Aberford Resources Limited, Annual Report, 1982. Three zones; Main, South and End, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Yukon Geology and Exploration 1979-80, p. 216. Considerable lower grade tonnages exist in the South and Main zones.
TON	Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Limited	NTS 105O-1 LAT 63°08' LONG 103°06'	Zinc 8.4% Lead 8.1% Barite 25% Silver 96 g/t and Zinc 4.9% Lead 0.9% Silver trace	7.8 million 9 million	Geological Setting and Stratiform Mineralization, Tom Claims, Yukon Territory by R.C. Carne, INA.
MEL	Novamin Resources Inc.	NTS 95D-6 LAT 60°21' LONG 127°24'	Zinc 6.63% Lead 1.92% Barite 49.6%	5.58 million	George Cross News Letter, May 13, 1987 (Barytex Resources Corporation).
QUARTZ LAKE (McMillan)	Noranda Exploration Company Limited	NTS 95D-12 LAT 60°31' LONG 127°56'	Zinc 10.0% Lead 5.0% Silver 56 g/t	0.91 million	Yukon Geology and Exploration, 1979-80, p. 18.
			Polymetallic Base Metals		
BOMBER	Casino Silver Mines Limited	NTS 115J-10 LAT 62°43' LONG 138°50'	Silver 3.69 kg/t Gold 17.1 g/t Lead 48.3% Zinc 5.0% Copper 1.5% Bismuth 0.02%		Past producer, 1965, 1978-80. Production of 1 371.47 kg silver, 6.37 kg gold, 179.56 t lead, 18.59 t zinc and 5.58 t copper from 371.76 t mined. Grade based on average values of ore shipped. Northern Cordillera Mineral Inventory.
Dalton Post Area					
KANE (Ste, Tuf)	Northern Horizon Resources Corp. Everest Resources Limited	NTS 115A-3 LAT 60°05'45" LONG 137°09'30"	Silver 2.35 kg/t Lead 5.04% Zinc 0.89%	45 360	Past producer, 1984. Mined 18 t to produce 36.5 kg silver, 0.84 t lead and 0.16 t zinc. INA files.
WIL	The Golden Shamrock Resources Corp.	NTS 115A-3 LAT 60°08' LONG 137°07'	Silver 3.41 kg/t Gold 2.06 g/t Lead 8.30% Zinc 2.40% Copper 0.09%	unknown	Past producer, 1985. Shipped 11.5 t containing 39.26 kg silver, 23.69 g gold, 0.96 t lead, 0.28 t zinc and 0.01 t copper to Cominco, Trail, B.C. George Cross News Letter, Oct. 3, 1985.
HART RIVER (Mark)	Hart River Mines Limited	NTS 116A-10 LAT 64°38' LONG 136°51'	Zinc 3.65% Lead 0.87% Copper 1.45% Silver 50 g/t Gold 1.4 g/t	0.5 million	Yukon Mineral Industry Report, 1977.

TABLE 2: YUKON MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
		Polymetallic Base Metals (cont'd)			
TINTA HILL	Silver Tusk Mines Limited (60%) Panther Mines Limited (40%)	NTS 115I-7 LAT 62°16'45" LONG 136°57'30"	Silver 274 g/t Gold 11.66 g/t Zinc 6.03% Lead 4.71% Copper 0.37% Cadmium 0.049%	0.73 million	Base metal grades from Yukon Geology and Exploration, 1979-80, p. 18. Gold and silver values from Mining Review, May/June, 1985.
		Copper			
CANALASK	Rockridge Mining Corporation (60%)	NTS 115F-15 LAT 61°57' LONG 140°32'	Copper 0.04% Nickel 1.68%	0.49 million	Reserves from 1956. Discovery Mines Limited estimated reserves at 0.45 million t of 1.5% nickel in 1967. Northern Cordilleran Mineral Inventory.
CASH	Klotassin Joint Venture	NTS 115I-5 LAT 62°25' LONG 137°37'	Copper 0.17% MoS_2 0.018%	40 million	Grade average is arithmetic average of 20 drill holes. National Mineral Inventory.
CASINO	Casino Silver Mines Limited	NTS 115J-10, 15 LAT 62°44' LONG 138°49'	Copper 0.37% MoS_2 0.04%	162 million	Silver bearing veins have been exploited by surface trenching. Yukon Geology and Exploration, 1979-80, INA files and Mining Review May/June 1982.
JOHOBO	Government of Canada (Parks Canada)	NTS 115A-5 LAT 60°29' LONG 137°34'	Copper n.a.*	45 360	Past Producer, 1958-62. Tonnage is for copper-bearing material in the mine dump. Shipped 3 309 t of high-grade ore averaging 22% copper and 58.6 g/t silver. National Mineral Inventory.
LUCKY JOE	Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited	NTS 115O-11 LAT 63°35' LONG 139°30'	Copper 0.3% MoS_2 n.a.*	unknown	Area of mineralization is 30m wide with a strike length of 2.5 km.
MINTO/DEF	Asarco Incorporated Silver Standard Mines Limited United Keno Hill Mines Limited	NTS 115I-11 LAT 62°37'00" LONG 137°15'00"	Copper 1.86% Silver 6.84 g/t Gold 0.51 g/t	6.57 million	National Mineral Inventory. Teck Corp. information booklet, June, 1983, lists resource as 7.71 million t of 1.63% copper.
PIKE LAKE	Consolidated Cima Resources Limited	NTS 105J-2 LAT 62°10' LONG 132°42'	Silver 62.2 g/t Copper 0.5%	300 000	Cima 3rd quarter report, 1981.
WELLGREEN	Hudson-Yukon Mining Company Limited	NTS 115G-5 LAT 61°28' LONG 139°32'	Copper 1.42% Nickel 2.05% Cobalt 0.038% Platinum 1.30 g/t Palladium 0.93 g/t Gold 0.17 g/t	0.454 million	Past Producer, 1972-73. Reserves from 1974. Produced 153.6 kg platinum, 2 821 t nickel and 1 881 t copper from 171 652 t milled. INA files, National Mineral Inventory and George Cross News Letter (GCNL), Jan. 5, 1987 (All-North Resources Limited). Potential reserves of more than 14.5 million t grading better than 1.45 g/t platinum/palladium. GCNL, October 13, 1987.
Whitehorse Copper Belt					
BEST CHANCE	Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited	NTS 105D-11 LAT 60°40'30" LONG 135°07'	Copper 0.71%	0.45 million	Tonnage from report by D. Tenney, Whitehorse Copper Belt: Mining, Exploration and Geology. Indian and Northern Affairs, 1981.
BLACK CUB	Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited	NTS 105D-10 LAT 60°34'20" LONG 134°56'50"	South Zone Copper 1.25% North Zone Copper 0.82%	0.02 million 0.15 million	Past producer, 1970-71. Mined 186 386 t of ore from South Zone. Tonnage from report by D. Tenney.
COWLEY PARK	Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited	NTS 105D-10 LAT 60°34'14" LONG 134°52'22"	Copper 0.93%	0.76 million	Tonnage from report by D. Tenney.

TABLE 2: YUKON MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
Whitehorse Copper Belt (Cont'd)					
GEM	Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited	NTS 105D-10 LAT 60°34'45" LONG 134°57'09"	Copper 1.01%	0.63 million	Tonnage from report by D. Tenney.
KEEWENAW	Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited	NTS 105D-10 LAT 60°34'40" LONG 134°57'25"	Copper 1.06%	0.20 million	Tonnage from report by D. Tenney.
KODIAC CUB	Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited	NTS 105D-10 LAT 60°34'42" LONG 134°57'10"	Copper 1.18%	0.06 million	Tonnage from report by D. Tenney.
MIDDLE CHIEF	Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited	NTS 105D-10 LAT 60°40' LONG 135°10'	Copper 1.40% Gold 0.8 g/t Silver 7.9 g/t	Unknown	Past producer, 1967-1982. Reserve grade from Dec. 31, 1981. To Dec. 31, 1982 milled 9 995 160 To produce 121 086 t copper, 6 971 kg gold and 87 676 kg silver. Yukon Geology and Exploration, 1979-80, INA files and report by D. Tenney; Whitehorse Copper Belt Mining, Exploration and Geology.
WILLIAMS CREEK	Dawson Range Joint Venture, c/o Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited	NTS 115I-7 LAT 62°21' LONG 136°42'	Copper 1.0% Gold n.a. * Silver n.a.*	14.5 million	Yukon Geology and Exploration, 1979-80, p. 22
		TUNGSTEN-MOLYBDENUM			
BAILEY	Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation	NTS 105A-15 LAT 60°47' LONG 128°50'50"	WO_3 0.95%	0.45 million	Canada Tungsten 1976 annual report.
CAB-RISBY	Imperial Metals Corporation Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited	NTS 105F-15 LAT 61°52' LONG 133°23'	WO_3 0.81% including 1.0%	2.7 million 0.5 million	George Cross News Letter, June 4, 1982.
DUBLIN GULCH-HAR (Ray Gulch)	Queenstake Resources Limited	NTS 106D-4 LAT 64°02' LONG 135°50'	WO_3 0.82% including WO_3 1.20%	5.44 million 1.36 million	Queenstake news release, March 7, 1986. Mining Journal, May 22, 1981 reported 7.25 million t of 0.5% WO_3 including 3.625 million t of 0.96% WO_3. Queenstake (1986 annual report) stated deposit contained 43 545 t tungsten.
LOGTUNG	Canamax Resources Limited Regional Resources Limited Logtung Resources Limited	NTS 105B-4 LAT 60°01' LONG 131°06'	WO_3 0.104% MoS_2 0.052% or WO_3 0.095% MoS_2 0.045%	254 million 303.9 million	Top tonnage from Mining Review, May/June, 1985. Second figure from Regional Resources Annual Report, 1984/85.
MACTUNG	Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation	NTS 105O-8 LAT 63°17'15" LONG 130°09'	WO_3 0.95% including WO_3 1.02%	57.15 million 12.34 million	Northern Miner, Dec. 10, 1981 and Mining Magazine, Nov. 1981.
RED MOUNTAIN	Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Limited Tintina Silver Mines Limited	NTS 105C-13, F-4 LAT 61°00' LONG 133°44'	MoS_2 0.22% including MoS_2 0.27% including MoS_2 0.31%	72 million 37 million 22 million	Northern Miner, Dec. 10, 1981.

TABLE 2: YUKON MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
		COAL			
Bonnet Plume Basin					
BONNET PLUME		NTS 106E-15 LAT 65°30' LONG 134°55'	Lignite	1.4 million	Estimate by Geological Survey of Canada.
ILLTYD CREEK	Aberain Corp.	NTS 106E-2,3,6,7 LAT 65°15' LONG 135°00'	High volatile bituminous C	660 million	Tonnage could be greater than 1 billion t in situ. Tonnage from Aberford Resources Ltd., Annual Report, 1983.
Carmacks Area					
FIVE FINGERS		NTS 115I-1 LAT 62°12'18" LONG 136°20'00"	High volatile bituminous C	unknown	Past producer, 1904, 1907-08. Five Fingers and Tantalus produced 111 291 t of coal from 1904-1922. INA files.
TANTALUS		NTS 115I-1 LAT 62°05'40" LONG 136°15'34"	High volatile bituminous	unknown	Past producer, 1905-1922. See Five Fingers. INA files.
TANTALUS BUTTE	Curragh Resources Corporation	NTS 115I-1 LAT 62°07'22" LONG 136°15'48"	High volatile bituminous B	27 000	Past producer, 1948-1981. Formerly underground and open pit operation. Production was 333 683 t of coal. INA files.
NORDENSKIOLD		NTS 105E-5 LAT 61°21' LONG 136°05'	Bituminous	3.7 million	Two seams. Footwall Seam is 2m and Cairnes Seam is 4.7 to 9.6m thick. Drilling by Arjay Kirker Resources Limited in 1972 indicated 2.5 million t for the Cairnes Seam. INA assessment files.
ROCK RIVER	Novamin Resources Inc.	NTS 95D-11 LAT 60°41'29" LONG 127°12'47"	Lignite A to Sub-bituminous C	56 million	Resources estimated from two drill hole inter-section to a depth of 80m. Whitehorse Geoscience Forum, Dec. 6, 1983.
SOURDOUGH MINE		NTS 116B-2 LAT 64°08' LONG 138°57'	Lignite	unknown	Past producer, 1899-1903, 1939-40. Produced 11 452 t in 1899-1903 period. No production figures available for 1939-40. INA files.
		BARITE			
CATHY (Lorraine)	Baroid of Canada Limited	NTS 105O-7 LAT 63°17' LONG 130°33'	Barite 94.4%	0.45 million	The main zone is up to 30 m thick and 150 m long. National Mineral Industry.
MOOSE	Nuspar Resources Limited	NTS 115O-1 LAT 63°04' LONG 130°12'	Barite 84% Silica 12.14%	2.7 million	Yukon Geology and Exploration 1979-80, p. 30.
OMEGA	Trans-Canada Resources Limited	NTS 115P-14 LAT 63°59' LONG 137°10'	Barite 88.4%	1.36 million	INA files on winter access road application, 1985.
REIN	Union Miniere Canada Limited	NTS 116B-9 NAT 64°43' LONG 138°11'	Barite n.a.	0.5 million	INA files on Yukon Barite Co. Limited. Barite is reported to be of direct shipping quality.
TEA	Yukon Barite Company Limited	NTS 105O-2 LAT 63°01' LONG 130°36'	Barite 90-93%	0.45 million	Past producer, 1982. Tonnage includes 0.27 million t of direct shipping grade. Mined 10 000 t in Oct.-Dec., 1982 but not processed as mill not built. INA files. Possible reserves of 1.81 million t of commercial grade barite, Welcome North Mines Ltd. 1985 annual report.

TABLE 2: YUKON MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
		ASBESTOS			
CALEY	R. Gillespie	NTS 116C-8 LAT 64°18'15" LONG 140°12'05"	Asbestos medium to high grade group 4	0.91 million	Past producer, 1978. In 1978, 296 217 t was mined and shipped to the Clinton Creek mill for processing. National Mineral Inventory. Tonnage and grade from Northern Miner, Jan. 19, 1967.
CLINTON CREEK	Brinco Limited	NTS 116C-8 LAT 64°26'42" LONG 140°43'15"	Asbestos 6%	7.0 million	Past producer, 1967-1978. Produced 930 623.4 t of asbestos including the material from the Caley deposit. Six million t reserves in Bear Creek deposit and 1 million t in Porcupine deposit. Personal communication, August, 1985.
REX	Golden Gate Explorations Limited	NTS 115A-11 LAT 60°44' LONG 137°18'	Asbestos 1-2%	3.63 million	National Mineral Inventory.
		IRON			
CREST	Chevron Standard Limited	NTS 106F-2,3,6,7 LAT 65°10' LONG 132°45'	Iron 46% P_2O_5 0.3%	18 billion (resource) plus 5.4 billion indicated	National Mineral Inventory.
DELTA-DAWN (Mount Davies-Gilbert)		NTS 117A-8 LAT 68°30' LONG 136°30'	Iron 15-20% P_2O_5 1.5-3.0%	10's of billions (resource)	Better known as source of exotic mineral specimens of lazulite, wardite and others. Geological Survey of Canada estimates.
PAGISTEEL	Zelon Enterprises	NTS 106D-16 LAT 65°40' LONG 134°16'48"	Iron 29.2%	1 million	National Mineral Inventory.
RUSTY SPRINGS	Kenton Natural Resources Corporation Imperial Metals Corporation (20%)	NTS 116K-9 LAT 66°31'12" LONG 140°16'	Iron 55%	45 million	Rio Alto Exploration Ltd. annual report for 1975.
SHELL CREEK		NTS 116C-9 LAT 64°35' LONG 140°23'	Iron 25%	45 million	Geological Survey of Canada estimate.

* n.a. - not available

TABLE 3: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINES OPERATING IN 1986

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
CANTUNG	Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation	NTS 105H-16 LAT 61°57' LONG 128°15'	WO_3 1.26% Copper 0.23% (1976)	1.16 million	Producer, 1962-1986. Reserves, Dec. 31, 1986. To closure produced 51 299 t WO_3 and 1 233.5 t copper from 4 356 317 t. National Mineral Inventory and company annual reports.
LUPIN	Echo Bay Mines Limited	NTS 76E-14 LAT 65°45'52" LONG 110°13'35"	Gold 10.7 g/t	2.77 million	Producer, 1982 to present. Reserves as of Dec. 31, 1986. Produced 21 516 kg gold and 3 288.1 kg silver from 2 197 374 t ore milled. INA files.
NANISIVIK	Nanisivik Mines Limited	NTS 48C-1 LAT 73°02' LONG 84°30'	Zinc 9.9% Lead 0.3% Silver 40 g/t Cadmium n.a.*	2.82 million	Producer, 1976 to present. Reserves, Jan. 31, 1987. Produced to Dec. 31, 1986, 81 298 t lead, 672 620 t zinc, and 132 330 kg silver from 6 185 664 t ore. Mines and Mineral Activities, INA.
PINE POINT A-55 N-204 N-42 W-17 S-65	Pine Point Mines Limited	NTS 85B-10,15,16 LAT 60°50' LONG 114°25'	Lead 3.5% Zinc 9.6%	3.36 million	Producer, 1964 to present. Dec. 31, 1986 reserves. Deposits shown on map represent the more than 80 deposits at Pine Point. Produced to Dec. 31, 1986, 1 698 721 t lead and 3 647 164 t zinc from 60 203 919 t of ore. Company annual reports, Canadian Minerals Yearbook and INA files.
POLARIS	Cominco Limited	NTS 68H-8 LAT 75°26' LONG 96°25'	Zinc 14.5% Lead 3.9% plus Inferred Zinc 10.7% Lead 2.1%	18.0 million 4.26 million	Producer, 1982 to present. Produced to Dec. 31, 1986, 143 356 t lead and 524 690 t zinc from 3 967 004 t ore. Cominco Annual Report, 1985 and INA files.
SALMITA	Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited	NTS 76O-3 LAT 64°04 LONG 111°14	Gold 25.7 g/t	Unknown	Producer, 1983 to August, 1987. Reserve grade, Dec. 31, 1986. Produced 5 624.3 kg gold and 1 015.1 kg silver from 216 627 t ore to closure. INA files.
Yellowknife Area					
CON	Nerco Con Mine Limited	NTS 85J-8 LAT 62°26'22" LONG 114°22'08"	Gold 14.4 g/t Silver n.a.*	1.3 million	Producer, 1938 to present. Estimated reserves, Dec. 31, 1986. Includes Rycon which produced 816 480 t of ore from 1939 to 1958. Produced 114 270.7 kg gold, an estimated 27 824 kg silver and 2 660 t arsenic trioxide from 6 270 867 t of ore to Dec., 1986. National Mineral Inventory, company reports and INA files.
GIANT	Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited	NTS 85J-9 LAT 62°30'10" LONG 114°21'25"	Gold 8.6 g/t Silver 0.77 g/t (1981)	2.58 million	Producer, 1948 to present. Reserves, Dec. 31, 1986. To Dec. 31, 1986 produced 167 768.2 kg gold, 31 152.2 kg silver and 9 289.5 arsenic trioxide from 10 826 479 t of ore. Company annual reports and INA files.
TON	Tremlnco Resources Limited Goldrich Resources Limited	NTS 85J-9 LAT 62°32'08" LONG 114°11'50"	Gold 10.3 g/t	29 030	Producer, March 1986. Reserves, Sept. 25, 1985. Produced 53 kg gold from 9 000 t in 1986. Statement of Material Facts, Vancouver Stock Exchange for Goldrich.

* n.a. - not available

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
		PRECIOUS METALS			
		Gold			
ARCADIA	Canuc Resources Limited Arcadia Exploration Limited	NTS 76M-11 LAT 67°41'44" LONG 111°22'28"	Gold 9.6 g/t	0.806 million	Central portion of northern vein contains 0.485 million t of 10.63 g/t gold. Western Miner, March, 1984 and Northern Miner, Dec. 2, 1982. A portion of the north central vein contains 190 510 t grading 9.26 g/t Au. Northern Miner, June 29, 1987.
ARSENO	Nationwide Minerals Limited	NTS 86B-6 LAT 64°16'30" LONG 115°12'30"	Gold 15.8 g/t	0.11 million	National Mineral Inventory.
BS-COUR	Roxwell Gold Mines Limited	NTS 76D-3 LAT 64°00'37" LONG 111°09'53"	Gold 5.83 g/t	0.454 million	Roxwell news release in George Cross News Letter, June 4, 1987.
BUGOW	Highwood Resources Limited	NTS 85O-4 LAT 63°14' LONG 115°40'	Gold 5.14 g/t	0.050 million	National Mineral Inventory.
BURNT ISLAND	New Era Developments Limited	NTS 85P-3 LAT 63°03'59" LONG 113°09'42"	Gold 61 g/t	1 411	New Era filing statement, Vancouver Stock Exchange, Dec. 11, 1987.
BUTTERFLY LAKE	Highwood Resources Limited Cominco Limited Cogema Limited	NTS 76E-10 LAT 65°36'48" LONG 110°48'05"	Gold 17.1 g/t	127 006	Aber Resources Limited, George Cross News Letter, Sept. 28, 1987.
CAMLAREN	Discovery West Corporation Camlaren Mines Limited	NTS 85I-14 LAT 62°59'05" LONG 113°12'05"	Gold 19.9 g/t Silver n.a.*	9 979	Past producer, 1962-63, 1979-81. Produced 1 017.7 kg gold and 311.9 kg silver from 58 111 t of ore. Mineralization open at depth below 1000 foot level (305 m depth). National Mineral Inventory, INA files and 1986 annual report of Discovery West Corporation.
COLOMAC/HYDRA	Johnsby Mines Limited Neptune Resources Corporation	NTS 86B-6 LAT 64°23'55" LONG 115°05'08"	Gold 1.82 g/t or 2.94 g/t	18.1 million 11.8 million	Reserves by Cominco Limited in 1974 for larger figure and 1946 for smaller tonnage but higher grade. National Mineral Inventory and 1986 annual report of Discovery West Corp.
CRESTAURUM	Northbelt Yellowknife Mines Limited (Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited)	NTS 85J-9 LAT 62°35' LONG 114°21'10"	Gold 18.86 g/t	0.091 million	Reserves to 122m depth. National Mineral Inventory.
Cullaton Lake area					
CULLATON LAKE (B Zone)	Royex Gold Mining Corporation	NTS 65O-8 LAT 61°17' LONG 98°30'	Gold 16.8 g/t	81 284	Past producer, 1981-1984. Reserves Canadian Mines Handbook, 1985-86. Produced 2 395.9 kg gold and 439.68 kg silver from 225 727 t of ore. Company reports and INA files.
SHEAR LAKE	Royex Gold Mining Corporation	NTS 65O-7 LAT 61°18'24" LONG 98°30'12"	Gold 7.2 g/t	0.95 million	Producer, 1984-1985. Reserves, Canadian Mines Hand-book, 1985-86. Produced 830.2 kg gold and 61.33 kg silver from 168 997 t milled. INA files.
DAF (NQ)	Blackridge Gold Limited Cruiser Minerals Limited	NTS 85I-14 LAT 62°54'21" LONG 113°13'58"	Gold 21.9 g/t Silver n.a.*	7 300	Past producer, 1947-48. Produced 8.43 kg gold and 0.89 kg silver from 278.5 t. National Mineral Inventory, and Mining Journal, Jan. 4, 1985.

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
		Gold (Cont'd)			
DELORO	Anglo United Development Corporation Limited	NTS 85N-8 LAT 63°21'05" LONG 116°18'15"	Gold 13.7 g/t	0.046 million	Tonnage to 152 m and excludes 20 975 t grading 12.5 g/t Au in crown pillar (1981 annual report).
DISCOVERY	Discovery Mines Limited	NTS 85P-4 LAT 63°11'12" LONG 113°53'30"	Gold 20 g/t (1946) 28.1 g/t (1966)	unknown	Past producer, 1949-68. Tonnage in 1966 was 0.173 million t. Produced 32 004 kg gold from 937 138 t of ore. National Mineral Inventory.
FAT (Tundra Project)	Noranda Exploration Company Limited (51%) Getty Resources Limited (49%)	NTS 74D-3 LAT 64°06'53" LONG 111°16'32"	Gold 6.2 g/t including Gold 8.9 g/t including Gold 13.4 g/t	24.0 million 8.44 million 1.91 million	News release, Dec. 29, 1987.
FAT LAKE	Boreal Is Exploration Limited	NTS 55K-4 LAT 62°07'21" LONG 93°51'36"	Gold 10 g/t	50 000	Tonnage from assessment report of Borealis' exploration program. INA document 062274.
GAB/SPARTA	Treminco Resources Limited	NTS 85P-4 LAT 63°06'10" LONG 113°32'30"	Gold 13.7 g/t plus Sparta Gold 12.4 g/t	18 144 2 722	Tonnage may be as high as 27 220 t of 13.7 g/t gold. George Cross News Letter, Feb. 10, 1987 and company press release March 30, 1987.
GOLDCREST	Johnsby Mines Limited	NTS 86B-6 LAT 64°22'42" LONG 115°06'30"	Gold 4.94 g/t	1.16 million	Tonnage in 1945. National Mineral Inventory.
JAX	American Chromium Limited Highwood Resources Limited	NTS 76D-6 LAT 64°18'20" LONG 111°24'25"	Gold 14.1 g/t	36 287	Three gold-bearing zones were drilled in 1960. National Mineral Inventory and George Cross News Letter, April 29, 1986.
JES	Ashnola Mining Company Limited	NTS 85O-1 LAT 63°01'40" LONG 114°10'10"	Gold 16.46 g/t	0.009 million	Tonnage reported George Cross News Letter, March 13, 1981.
JINGO	Barons Oil Limited	NTS 86B-12 LAT 64°35'20" LONG 115°32'35"	Gold 10.9 g/t	0.037 million	Tonnage calculated from 4 veins to depth of 30 m. National Mineral Inventory.
JOON (June)	D. Nickerson	NTS 85I-7 LAT 62°25'07" LONG 112°51'08"	Gold 68.6 g/t	0.002 million	Past producer, 1977-78. Tonnage from 1976. Produced 9.33 kg gold with some silver from several hundred t of ore. Gold Deposits of the Northwest Territories, by W.A. Padgham; in Proceedings of the Gold Workshop, Yellowknife, N.W.T., Dec. 1979.
LETA (Kim, Kap)	Echo Bay Mines Limited Comaplex Resources Internat. Limited Petromet Resources Limited	NTS 86B-6 LAT 64°17'12" LONG 115°12'36"	Gold 8.23 g/t	2.72 million	Mahogany Minerals Resources Inc. news release, August 7, 1987. Petromet (Jan. 30, 1987) states potential tonnage at 3.3 million t of 7.18 g/t gold.
MAHE	Giant Bay Resources Limited	NTS 85I-14 LAT 62°51'20" LONG 113°20'	Gold 5.3 g/t including Gold 11.3 g/t	0.64 million 0.22 million	Open pit reserves to a depth of 61 m estimated at 0.28 million t of 4.53 g/t gold. Northern Miner, April 25, 1985. Reserves of (Kidney Pond) No. 1 Zone reported as totalling 431 126 t of 9.3 g/t gold. Yellowknife Geoscience Forum, Dec., 1985.
NOS	Roxwell Gold Mines Limited	NTS 85O-4 LAT 63°02' LONG 115°30'30"	Gold 2.74 g/t including Gold 10.3 g/t	0.54 million 50 000	National Mineral Inventory. George Cross Newsletter, June 7, 1984 and Roxwell Statement of Material Facts, Vancouver Stock Exchange, August 9, 1985.

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
			Gold (cont'd)		
NORMA (Beaulieu Yellowknife, Brandy)	Genesis Resources Corporation	NTS 85I-7 LAT 62°24'46" LONG 112°54'22"	Gold 34.3 g/t	12 700	Past producer, 1942, 1947-48, 1978. Tonnage from 1948. Produced 10.82 kg gold from approximately 455 t of material. National Mineral Inventory and Genesis Prospectus, June 2, 1983 and Feb. 18, 1985.
NORRIS LAKE	Granex Mines Limited	NTS 86B-5 LAT 64°26'30 LONG 115°45'30"	Gold 7.8 g/t	0.073 million	Tonnage in 1947. National Mineral Inventory.
NORTH INCA		NTS 86B-6 LAT 64°15'48" LONG 115°13'18"	Gold 18.5 g/t	0.021 million	Tonnage in 1949. National Mineral Inventory
NOSE	Shield Resources Limited	NTS 85J-16 LAT 62°54'50" LONG 114°14'	Gold 14.5 g/t Silver n.a.*	unknown	Past producer, 1967. Produced 15.1 kg of gold and 3.5 kg of silver from 1035.1 t of ore. Mines and Mineral Activities, 1972 and G.S.C. Paper 70-70.
OLD PARR		NTS 85I-12 LAT 62°44' LONG 113°31'	Gold n.a.* Silver n.a.*	unknown	Past producer, 1963-65. Produced 7.25 kg gold and 0.37 kg silver (1964 only) from an unknown quantity of material. National Mineral Inventory.
OUTPOST ISLAND	Tungsten Corporation of Canada Limited	NTS 85H-11 LAT 61°44' LONG 113°28'	Gold 16.7 g/t Silver 0.13 g/t Copper 0.28% WO_3 0.07%	unknown	Past producer, 1941-42. Grade based on metal recovered during life of the mine. Milled 18 438 t to produce 308.1 kg of gold. Gold Deposits of the Northwest Territories, by W.A. Padgham; in Proceedings of the Gold Workshop, Yellowknife, N.W.T., Dec. 1979.
PENSIVE		NTS 85I-11 LAT 64°44'10" LONG 113°20'	Gold n.a.*	unknown	Past producer, 1939. Produced 10.9 kg gold from several thousand t of material. National Mineral Inventory.
PISTOL LAKE	Silver Hart Mines Limited	NTS 76N-2 LAT 67°02'55" LONG 108°47'10"	Gold 13.9 g/t	0.49 million	Silver Hart press release, Dec. 22, 1987.
PTARMIGAN	Treminco Resources Limited	NTS 85J-9 LAT 62°31'10" LONG 114°11'50"	Gold 11.7 g/t	0.102 million	Past producer, 1941-42, 1983. Produced 413.7 kg gold from 32 907 t of ore. National Mineral Inventory and George Cross News Letter, March 21, 1985.
ROD	D. Nickerson	NTS 85J-8 LAT 62°29'50" LONG 114°26'	Gold 39.4 g/t	0.002 million	Past producer, 1978-79. Reported production of 0.47 to 0.62 kg gold from 10.9 t of material. Gold Deposits of the Northwest Territories, by W.A. Padgham; in Proceedings of the Gold Workshop, Yellowknife, N.W.T. Dec. 1979. National Mineral Inventory.
RUTH	Hidden Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	NTS 85I-7 LAT 62°27'45" LONG 112°34'15"	Gold 67.2 g/t	0.002 million	Past producer, 1942, 1959. Tonnage and grade from 1973. Produced 16.8 kg gold and 2.8 kg silver from 704.7 t of ore. Hidden Lake Gold Mines statement of material facts (VSE), Feb. 24, 1983.
SLEMON	Inter-Globe Resources Limited	NTS 85N-8 LAT 63°16'20" LONG 116°06'30"	Gold 13.7 g/t	54 000	Northern Miner, Oct. 28, 1982.
SPIDER	Treasure Island Resources Corporation Mahogany Minerals Resources Inc.	NTS 86B-6 LAT 64°29'35" LONG 115°07'45"	Gold 14.1 g/t plus Gold 4.39 g/t	0.105 million 30 819	North American Gold Mining Industry News, May 25, 1984 and Treasure Island Statement of Facts (VSE), April 12, 1985. Mahogany (Aug. 7, 1987) reports 136 078 t grading 12 g/t gold.

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
			Gold (cont'd)		
TA (Bullseose Lake)	Terra Mines Limited	NTS 85I-7 LAT 62°20'40" LONG 112°44'50"	Gold 15.4 g/t	Unknown	Past producer, 1940-41, 1986-87. Produced 6.53 kg gold from 10.9 t of material grading 600 g/t gold. National Mineral Inventory and company report, Feb. 11, 1986. Northwest Prospector, April/May, 1987 reported 1.8-2.7 million t of 10.3 to 15.4 g/t gold.
TERM POINT	Faraway Gold Mines Limited	NTS 55K-1 LAT 62°08' LONG 92°28'	Gold n.a.* Silver n.a.*	unknown	Past producer, 1918, 1928, 1987. Total production is 9.1 kg gold. 1987 production was 2.7 kg gold from 0.5 t. "Mine Finders" by B.F. Townsley, Saturday Night Press, Toronto (1935) and George Cross News Letter, Oct. 22, 1987.
THOMPSON-LUNDMARK	Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines Limited Ardic Exploration and Development Limited, Inc.	NTS 85I-11 LAT 62°36'45" LONG 113°28'15"	Gold 6.86 g/t Silver n.a.*	0.065	Past producer, 1941-43, 1947-49. Produced 2 187.8 kg gold and 428.7 kg silver from 121 537 t of ore. Reserves are in the Kim Vein. Additional reserves of 12 428 t of 5.49 g/t gold. National Mineral Inventory and Northern Miner, May 31, 1984.
TIN	Consolidated Five Star Resources Limited	NTS 85J-9 LAT 62°32'35" LONG 114°10'55"	Gold 13.1 g/t (diluted)	0.002 million	Past producer, 1950. Produced 0.72 kg gold from 27.2 t of material. Reserves from 1981 company annual report.
TUNDRA (Taurcanis, Bulldog)	Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited	NTS 76D-3 LAT 64°02'12" LONG 111°11'36"	Gold 20.25 g/t Silver n.a.*	3 500	Past producer, 1964-68. Produced 3 251.5 kg gold and 644.5 kg silver from 170 285 t of ore. National Mineral Inventory. Reserves contained in crown pillar. Personal communication, Sept. 8, 1985.
TURNER LAKE	Silver Hart Mines Limited	NTS 76N-2 LAT 67°13' LONG 108°56'	Gold 5.35 g/t	1.179 million	Silver Hart press release, Dec. 22, 1987.
VIKING		NTS 85O-1 LAT 63°06'18" LONG 114°03'18"	Gold 20.6 g/t	unknown	Grade in 1968. Reserves reported as 700 tons per vertical foot. National Mineral Inventory.
WINTER LAKE (Bruce-Avis)	Discovery Mines Limited	NTS 85P-4 LAT 63°10'10" LONG 113°55'20"	Gold 9.9 g/t	0.21 million	National Mineral Inventory.
WT	Treminco Resources Limited Cameron Holdings Limited	NTS 85I-14 LAT 62°47'15" LONG 113°14'10"	Gold 4.88 g/t including Gold 8.9 g/t	65 000 28 000	National Mineral Inventory and Yellowknifer, Sept. 23, 1987.
Yellowknife Area					
LOLOR	Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited	NTS 85J-9 LAT 62°30'10" LONG 114°21'25"	Gold 8.2 g/t	1 814	Past producer, 1967 - 1983. Reserves, Dec. 31, 1984. To Dec. 31, 1983 produced 5 652.24 kg gold from 381 839 t of ore. Any silver production included in Giant silver production. Company annual reports.
NEGUS	Nerco Con Mine Limited	NTS 85J-8 LAT 62°26'10" LONG 114°21'	Gold n.a.* Silver n.a.*	unknown	Past producer, 1939-1952. Produced 7 956.4 kg gold and 1 324.9 kg silver from 445 352 t. Silver production only to 1948 from 218 506 t of ore. Location close to Con Mine. National Mineral Inventory.

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
			Gold Cont'd)		
RICH (Burwash)		NTS 85J-8 LAT 62°27'50" LONG 114°18'50"	Gold 428.6 g/t	unknown	Past producer, 1935. Grade based on average assay of ore shipped in 1935. Produced 6 kg gold from 14.1 t of ore. National Mineral Inventory.
SUPERCREST (Akaitcho)	Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited	NTS 85J-9 LAT 62°31'30" LONG 114°21'	Gold 11.66 g/t	24 494	Past producer, 1973 - 1981. Reserves, Dec. 31, 1984. To Dec. 31, 1981 produced 8 187.6 kg gold from 469 816 t of ore. Silver production included in Giant silver production. Company annual reports.
VOL	Nerco Con Mine Limited	NTS 85J-8 LAT 62°27' LONG 114°21'30"	Gold n.a.*	Unknown	Past producer, 1964-1967. Produced 314.7 kg gold from 19 923 t of ore. Location close to Con Mine. National Mineral Inventory.
			Silver		
Emsell River Area					
SILVER BAY	Northrim Mines Limited	NTS 86F-12 LAT 65°35'45" LONG 117°58'35"	Silver 109 g/t	unknown	Past producer, 1971-72, 1976-79. Company in receivership in 1979. Milled 3 629 t in 1971-72 but no record of silver production. Produced 3 310.6 kg silver from 7 159 t in 1976-79. National Mineral Inventory and INA files.
TERRA (Norax, Smallwood)	Terra Mines Limited	NTS 86F-12 LAT 65°35'15" LONG 117°57'25'	Silver 1803 g/t Copper 0.28% Lead 1.08%	10 183	Past producer, 1970-71, 1978-83. Reserves from company statement of material facts (MSE), Feb. 10, 1983.
TERRA (North)	Terra Mines Limited	NTS 86E-9 LAT 65°36'28" LONG 118°06'55"	Silver 970 g/t Copper 0.07%	22 037	Past producer, 1979-82.
TERRA (Silver Bear)	Terra Mines Limited	NTS 86E-9 LAT 65°36'15" LONG 118°06'55'	Silver 936 g/t Copper 0.15% (1976) Bismuth) Uranium) minor	12 401	Producer, 1969-1985. Mine closed at end of March, 1985 due to low silver prices. Milled 456 058 t to produce 486.6 t silver, 1 833.8 t copper, 519 kg bismuth (1971), 251 kg uranium (1978), 181 t lead and 117 t zinc (both 1983 only). Company annual reports and INA files.
GALENA POINT		NTS 76N-13 LAT 67°54'15" LONG 109°46'32"	Silver 44.6 g/t Lead 75% Zinc 0.8%	unknown	Past producer, 1966. A shipment of 101 t of hand-cobbed ore containing 4.49 kg silver, 75.52 t lead and 0.81 t zinc.
HOPE BAY	Hope Bay Mines Limited	NTS 77A-3 NAT 68°11'00" LONG 106°32'45"	Silver n.a.*	unknown	Past producer, 1973-75. Produced 2 507.7 kg silver from 1 417 t milled and 9 t of hand-sorted ore. National Mineral Inventory.
Port Radium Area					
ECHO BAY	Echo Bay Mines Limited	NTS 86L-1, K-4 LAT 66°06' LONG 118°00'	Silver 1618 g/t (1976) Copper 1.1% (1976)	unknown	Past producer, 1964-1976. Produced 811.6 t silver and 4 791.4 t copper from 390 210 t of ore. National Mineral Inventory, Canadian Mines Handbook and INA files.
EL-BONANZA	El-Bonanza Mining Corporation	NTS 86L-1 LAT 66°00'10" LONG 118°04'30"	Silver 318 kg/t (1935 highgrade) Copper n.a.* Uranium n.a.*	unknown	Past producer, 1934-36 and 1965. Produced 938.5 kg silver from 3 t of high-grade ore in 1935. Produced 272 t of stockpile material in 1965. No grade reported. National Mineral Inventory.

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
		BASE METALS			
		Zinc-Lead-(Silver)			
BEAR-TWIT	Bethlehem Copper Corporation	NTS 106A-3 LAT 64°02' LONG 129°22'	Zinc 5.4% Lead 2.6%	9.07 million	National Mineral Inventory and "Mississippi Valley Type Lead-Zinc Districts of Northern Canada", by W.A. Gibbins, INA, 1982.
GAYNA RIVER	Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited	NTS 106B-15 LAT 64°56' LONG 130°41'	Zinc 4.7% Lead 0.3%	50 million	Resource estimate from "Mississippi Valley Type Lead-Zinc Districts of Northern Canada", by W.A. Gibbins, INA INA, 1982. Co-ordinates are the location of the "A" deposit, estimated to be 30m wide, 244m long and 6 to 14m thick. Eighteen showings are known. National Mineral Inventory.
Howards Pass Area					
HOWARDS PASS (XY)	Placer Development Limited Cygnus Mines Limited	NTS 105i-6 LAT 62°28' LONG 129°10'	Lead 2.1% Zinc 5.4% including Lead 5.3% Zinc 10.6%	59 million 8.2 million	These are drill indicated tonnages. Additional inferred tonnage in excess of 360 million t of 7% combined lead-zinc Howards Pass property (see ANNIV in Yukon deposits). Personal Communication, 1982.
JUDGE DALY		NTS 120C-7 LAT 81°22' LONG 66°30'	Combined lead and zinc equivalent to 3-9% zinc	unknown	Mineralization traced for 396m with a gravity anomaly. National Mineral Inventory.
Little Cornwallis Island					
ECLIPSE	Cominco Limited	NTS 68H-9 LAT 75°32' LONG 96°10'	Lead 12.4% Zinc 2.18%	1.4 million	National Mineral Inventory.
Pine Point Area					
SLAVE REEF X-25	Westmin Resources Limited	NTS 85B-11 LAT 60°44'15" LONG 115°03'15"	Lead 3.3% Zinc 9.1%	3.45 million	Total tonnage for Slave Reef Project are 7.26 million t of 10.3% combined lead-zinc in 7 mineral zones. Western Miner, June, 1981.
SLAVE REEF R-190	Westmin Resources Limited	NTS 85B-11 LAT 60°44'15" LONG 115°08'	Lead 6.42% Zinc 11.59%	1.12 million	National Mineral Inventory.
SLAVE REEF V-46	Westmin Resources Limited	NTS 85B-11 LAT 60°44'30" LONG 115°03'45"	Lead) 8% Zinc) combined	0.54 million	Deposit is 2000 feet NW of the X-25. National Mineral Inventory.
RAM-ROD	Ramrod Mining Corporation	NTS 95E-12 LAT 61°32'20" LONG 127°33'45"	Zinc 5.42% Lead 5.12% Silver 24.3 g/t	1.48 million	National Mineral Inventory.
VULCAN	Riocanex Exploration Limited	NTS 105i-8 LAT 62°18' LONG 128°10'	Lead) 10% Zinc) combined Silver n.a.* Barite n.a.	9.07 million	Potential reserves from Welcome North Mines Ltd. 1985 annual report.
WRIGLEY	Cominco Limited	NTS 95O-4 LAT 63°14' LONG 123°35'	Lead) 15% Zinc) combined Silver n.a.*	0.9-1.8 million	Tonnage estimated by R.W. Hornal, IAND, 1972.

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
			Polymetallic Base Metals		
GONDOR	Kidd Creek Mines Limited (60%) Noranda Exploration Co. Limited (40%)	NTS 76E-12 LAT 65°33'45" LONG 111°47'20"	Zinc 6.0% Lead 0.4% Copper 0.1% Silver 50 g/t Gold up to 2.8 g/t	7.5 million	Mineral Industry Report 1980-81 and paper by D.S. Bubar and J.B. Heslop, CIM Bulletin, April, 1985.
Hackett River Area					
A ZONE	Bathurst Norsemines Limited Cominco Limited (50.6%)	NTS 76F-16 LAT 65°55'00" LONG 108°22'00"	Zinc 8.5% Lead 1.4% Copper 0.25% Silver 240 g/t Gold 1.7 g/t	3.63 to 4.5 million	Total Hackett River resources are listed as 19.5 million t of 4.98% zinc, 0.75% lead, 0.41% copper, 150 g/t silver and 0.45 g/t gold (1975). Includes the A, Cleaver, Boot Lake and other zones of mineralization of Hackett River. National Mineral Inventory.
BOOT LAKE	Bathurst Norsemines Limited Cominco Limited	NTS 76F-16 LAT 65°54'55" LONG 108°25'50"	Zinc 4.97% Lead 0.99% Copper 0.29% Silver 201 g/t Gold 0.5 g/t	4.5 million	Another 1.8 million t of lower grade mineralization also occurs in the Boot Lake zone. National Mineral Inventory.
CLEAVER ZONE	Bathurst Norsemines Limited Cominco Limited	NTS 76F-16 LAT 65°55'55" LONG 108°27'30"	Zinc 7.07% Lead 1.04% Copper 0.46%	3.63 million	National Mineral Inventory.
			and Zinc 1.08% Lead 0.84% Copper 0.48% Silver 33.3 g/t	3.63 million	National Mineral Inventory.
HENINGA LAKE	Novamin Resources Limited	NTS 65H-16 LAT 61°46'25" LONG 96°12'10"	Zinc 9.0% Copper 1.3% Silver 68.6 g/t Gold 1 g/t	5.44 million	National Mineral Inventory.
HIGH LAKE	Kennco Explorations (Canada) Limited	NTS 76M-7 LAT 67°22'50" LONG 110°51'10"	D Zone Zinc 3.6% Lead 0.2% Copper 2.0% Silver 37.7 g/t	2.54 million	Total 4.72 million t grading 3.53% copper, 2.46% zinc, 0.79 g/t gold and minor silver and lead. Gold Deposits of the Northwest Territories, by W.A. Padgham in proceedings of of the Gold Workshop, Yellowknife, N.W.T., Dec. 1979.
			and AB Zone Copper 5.4% Zinc 1.1%	2.18 million	
HOOD RIVER #10	Kidd Creek Mines Limited	NTS 86I-2 LAT 66°04'40" LONG 112°45'00"	Zinc 3.3% Copper 5.0% Silver 34.3 g/t	0.45 million	National Mineral Inventory
HOOD RIVER #41	Kidd Creek Mines Limited	NTS 86I-2 LAT 66°03'30" LONG 112°42'00"	Zinc 4.2% Copper 1.57% Silver 17.1 g/t	0.29 million	Combined tonnage potential at #41 and #41A (an extension of #41 to the southeast) may be 2 million t, Yellowknife Geoscience Forum, Dec., 1981.
INDIAN MOUNTAIN LAKE - BB Zone	Initiative Explorations Limited	NTS 75M-2 LAT 63°01'57" LONG 110°56'57"	Zinc 10.3% Lead 0.85% Silver 118.3 g/t Cadmium 0.1%	0.88 million	Total of all Indian Mountain Lake (BB, Kennedy Lake and Susu Lake) zones is 1.61 million t. National Mineral Inventory.
- KENNEDY LAKE	Initiative Explorations Limited	NTS 75M-2 LAT 63°02' LONG 110°57'	West Zone Copper 1.12%	0.56 million	National Mineral Inventory.
			Main Zone Zinc 7.3% Lead 1.1% Silver 137 g/t	0.04 million	
- SUSU LAKE	Initiative Explorations Limited	NTS 75M-2 LAT 63°00'40" LONG 110°47'30"	Copper 0.95%	0.13 million	National Mineral Inventory.
IZOK LAKE	Kidd Creek Mines Limited	NTS 86H-10 LAT 65°38'00" LONG 112°47'45"	Zinc 13.77% Lead 1.42% Copper 2.82% Silver 70.3 g/t	11 million	National Mineral Inventory.

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
		Polymetallic Base Metals (cont'd)			
MUSK	Noranda Mines Limited	NTS 76G-5 LAT 65°19'30" LONG 107°32'	Zinc 10.0% Lead 1.4% Copper 1.2% Silver 342.8 g/t	0.34 million	Noranda personnel feel there is excellent potential for much larger tonnage, Yellowknife Geoscience Forum, Dec. 1981.
PRAIRIE CREEK	Procan Exploration Company Limited	NTS 95F-7, 10 LAT 61°33' LONG 124°47'	Zinc 13.5% Lead 10.9% Silver 191 g/t Copper 0.52% Cadmium 0.087%	1.94 million	Tonnage is from six zones of mineralization. Thirteen zones are known. Mine construction 97% complete. National Mineral Inventory and Northern Miner, July 22, 1982.
ROY	Logan Mines Limited	NTS 95E-12 LAT 61°37'10" LONG 127°39'10"	Lead 5.24% Zinc 3.11% Silver 154 g/t Gold 1.44 g/t	0.145 million	Drill indicated tonnage in 1981. Potential tonnage could be 2.18 million t. National Mineral Inventory.
YAVA	Conwest Exploration Limited Westmin Resources Limited	NTS 76G-12 LAT 65°36' LONG 107°55'	Zinc 5% Lead 1.5% Copper 0.6-1.5% Silver 103-137 g/t Gold trace to 0.34 g/t	1.13 million	National Mineral Inventory.
		Copper			
BURNT CREEK	Pickle Crow Exploration Limited	NTS 86O-5 LAT 67°17'55" LONG 115°48'55"	Copper 9.1%	0.018 million	National Mineral Inventory.
CARL		NTS 86N-12 LAT 67°44' LONG 117°35'35"	Copper 2%	0.113 million	National Mineral Inventory.
COATES LAKE	Redstone Resources Limited	NTS 95L-10 LAT 62°41'30" LONG 126°37'30"	Copper 3.9% Silver 11.3 g/t	37 million	One mineralized bed 1m thick. Tonnage is drill indicated. Possible resource is 227 million t. Redstone Resources press release, Feb. 16, 1983.
COPPER LAMB		NTS 86N-10 LAT 67°37'55" LONG 116°51'45"	Copper 44.44 - 49.94%	unknown	Series of generally narrow (0.91m) copper bearing veins. veins. National Mineral Inventory.
CORONATION	Range Industries Limited	NTS 86N-8 LAT 67°27' LONG 116°27'	Copper 2.89%	0.119 million	National Mineral Inventory.
DICK	Pickle Crow Exploration Limited	NTS 86N-8 LAT 67°20'08" LONG 116°01'33"	Copper 8.78%	0.056 million	National Mineral Inventory.
GM	Westfield Minerals Limited	NTS 86K-5 LAT 66°26'43" LONG 117°31'25"	Copper 8.4%	0.091 million	National Mineral Inventory.
JAY	Shell Canada Resources Limited	NTS 95M-13 LAT 63°49' LONG 127°46'	Copper 2.2%	1.09 million	National Mineral Inventory.
JUNE	Bernack Coppermine Exploration Limited	NTS 86O-11 LAT 67°34'25" LONG 115°03'30"	Copper 2.5%	0.91 million	National Mineral Inventory.
WRECK LAKE (Dot 47)	Coppermine River Mines Limited	NTS 86N-8 LAT 67°24' LONG 116°23'	Copper 3.07% Silver 8.59 g/t	3.72 million	National Mineral Inventory.

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
			Copper-Nickel		
FERGUSON LAKE	Inco Limited Esso Minerals Limited	NTS 65I-15 LAT 62°52'00" LONG 96°50'30"	Copper 0.9% Nickel 0.8%	7.3 million	Personal communication, P.J. Laporte, INA, Yellowknife.
MAR	Perry River Nickel Mines Limited	NTS 55K-7 LAT 62°29'30" LONG 92°46'54"	Copper 0.81% Nickel 0.08%	0.064 million	National Mineral Inventory.
PERRY RIVER	American Chromium Limited	NTS 66M-8 LAT 67°28'30" LONG 102°11'30"	Copper 0.5% Nickel 1.25%	unknown	Boulder train occurrence, some copper-nickel mineralization in situ but of lower grade. Location is 'Showing L'. National Mineral Inventory.
RANKIN NICKEL	Borealis Exploration Limited Asamera Minerals Incorporated Comaplex Resources International Limited	NTS 55K-16 LAT 62°49'12" LONG 92°04'48"	Copper 0.93% Nickel 3.20% Platinum 3.77 g/t plus Copper 0.93% Nickel 1.25%	405 972 58 514 (indicated)	Past producer, 1957-62. Grade of platinum given from 1929. No figure for platinum is available from 1957 reserve estimates stated at left, prior to the commencement of mining. Produced 2 631 + copper and 9 662 t nickel from 368 099 t of ore. National Mineral Inventory.
			Copper-Nickel-Chromium		
MUSKOX	Technigen Corporation Equinox Resources Limited	NTS 86O-3 LAT 67°03'18" LONG 115°12'12"	Chromium 15.3% Copper 0.25% Nickel 0.15% Platinum) Palladium) minor	4.54 million	INA assessment files. Equinox reports a zone containing in excess of 100 000 t grading 2.15% copper, 0.88% nickel and significant platinum-palladium values. George Cross News Letter, Nov. 13, 1987.
SACHOWIA LAKE (Gogo)	Copper Pass Mines Limited	NTS 75L-5 LAT 62°24'40" LONG 111°51'30"	Nickel 27.5-37% Cobalt n.a. Bismuth n.a.	4 536	Past producer, 1957, 1969-70. Reserves from 1957. National Mineral Inventory.
			TUNGSTEN		
LENED	Union Carbide Canada Limited	NTS 105I-7 LAT 62°22'30" LONG 128°37'	WO_3 1.0%	1 million	Tonnage may be less than 1 million. National Mineral Inventory.
MACTUNG	Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation	NTS 105O-8 LAT 63°17'15" LONG 130°09'	WO_3 0.95% including 1.02%	57.15 million 12.34 million	Deposit straddles Yukon - NWT border. Northern Miner, Dec. 10, 1981 and Mining Magazine, Nov. 1981.
			COAL		
BARTLETT BAY		NTS 39H-3 LAT 79°10' LONG 74°55'	Sub-bituminous	unknown	One 15 foot (4.6m) seam with several other 3 to 5 foot (0.9-1.5m) located in the area. National Mineral Inventory.
BAY FIORD	Petro-Canada Limited	NTS 49H-2 LAT 79°04' LONG 82°00'	Lignite	unknown	One seam 6 or 7 feet (1.8 or 2.1m) thick of Tertiary age. Coal in the Arctic Archipelago, by T.W. Caine, INA, 1973.
BRACKETT BASIN	Manalta Coal Limited Luscar Limited	NTS 96C-14 LAT 64°46'06" LONG 125°23'30"	Lignite A to Sub-Bituminous C Including	2 billion 128 million 24 million 82 million 13 million	Large Tertiary coal basin. Fort Norman upper seam, Fort Norman lower seam, Seagull Island upper seam, Seagull Island lower seam. INA assessment files.

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
		Coal (cont'd)			
BUCHANAN LAKE		NTS 49G-4 LAT 79°12' LONG 87°40'	Unknown rank	unknown	One 6 foot (1.8m) in Isachsen Fm. (Lower Cretaceous). National Mineral Inventory.
CAPE CROZIER		NTS 98E-8 LAT 74°25' LONG 121°30'	Bituminous	unknown	One seam varying in thickness from 10 to 15 feet (3-4.6m). Coal in the Arctic Archipelago, by T.W. Caine, INA, 1973.
COAL MINE (Aklavik)		NTS 107B-4 LAT 68°12' LONG 135°25'	Sub-Bituminous A (12,240 BTU)	unknown	Past producer prior to 1939. Three or 4 seams 1-5 feet (0.3-1.5m) thick. National Mineral Inventory.
COAL MINE (Paulatuk)		NTS 97D-5 LAT 69°22'03" LONG 123°33'41"	Lignite	unknown	One of two past producers near Paulatuk, 1936-41 and 1941-55. 9 t of coal mined per year. National Mineral Inventory.
COAL MINE LAKE		NTS 117A-9 LAT 68°42' LONG 136°19'	Bituminous C to Sub-Bituminous A	517 million	Past producer, 1930's to late 40's from 8 foot (2.4m) seam. Approximately 635 t of coal mined over the life of the mine. Thirteen coal seams. National Mineral Inventory and INA files.
MEADOW RIVER	Petro-Canada Limited	NTS 49D-15 LAT 77°58' LONG 81°41'	Lignite	unknown	Five seams varying from 1 to 7 feet (0.3-2.1m) in thickness. Coal in the Arctic Archipelago, by T.W. Caine, INA, 1973.
MIDDLE KANGUK	Gulf Resources Limited	NTS 59H-5 LAT 79°16' LONG 91°10'	High volatile bituminous C to sub-bituminous A	unknown	Sixteen coal seams including two 6 foot (1.8m), one 8 foot (2.4m), one 15 foot (4.6m) and one 30 foot (9.1m) seam in Eureka Sound Fm. Coal in the Arctic Archipelago by T.W. Caine, INA, 1973.
SALMON RIVER		NTS 38B-11 LAT 72°38' LONG 78°05'	Sub-Bituminous	unknown	Two locations in the same area were worked from 1925 to 1963 with production averaging 113 t per year from 1954 to 1963. Mineral Industry Report, 1976, Northwest Territories and INA files.
SLIDRE FIORD (Foshelm Peninsula)	Petro-Canada Limited	NTS 49G-15 LAT 79°57' LONG 85°10'	Sub-bituminous	21.9 billion	Twenty foot (6.1m) seam in Eureka Sound Fm. (Tertiary age). R.M. Bustin in Arctic, vol. 33, 1980 estimated 21 billion t of coal in same area from multiple seams up to 15 m in thickness.
STOR ISLAND		NTS 49G-2 LAT 79°03' LONG 85°30'	Lignite to sub-bituminous	unknown	One seam 7 feet (2.1m) thick. Coal in the Arctic Archipelago, by T.W. Caine, INA, 1973.
VENDOM FIORD	Petro-Canada Limited	NTS 49E-3 LAT 78°07' LONG 82°27'	Lignite	unknown	Five seams including one 8 foot (2.4m) seam in Eureka Sound Fm. National Mineral Inventory.
WATERCOURSE VALLEY		NTS 120C-9 LAT 81°44'18" LONG 64°24'	High volatile bituminous A	unknown	Past producer, 1875-76. Twenty foot (6.1m) seam. National Mineral Inventory.

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
		Coal (cont'd)			
WESTERN KANGUK		NTS 59G-8 LAT 79°17' LONG 92°45'	Unknown rank	unknown	Twenty seams including four 6 foot (1.8m) and one 8 foot (2.4m) seam in Eureka Sound Fm. Coal in the Arctic Archipelago, by T.W. Caine, INA, 1973.
		IRON			
Belcher Islands Area					
HAIG INLET		NTS 34D-6 LAT 56°20' LONG 79°05'	Iron 27%	907 million	Mineralization is magnetite and hematite. INA files and National Mineral Inventory.
INNETALLING ISLAND		NTS 33H-14 LAT 55°53' LONG 79°02'	Iron 32%	816 million	Mineralization is magnetite and was drilled in 1955 and 1956. National Mineral Inventory and INA files.
BOREALIS EAST	Borealis Exploration Limited	NTS 47A-6 LAT 68°28'05" LONG 82°43'00"	Iron 23-34%	1100 million	Reserves from Exploration and Mining Journal, April, 1982.
BOREALIS WEST	Borealis Exploration Limited	NTS 47B-2 LAT 68°13'00" LONG 85°29'54"	Iron 32-38%	3200 million	Tonnage from Exploration and Mining Journal, April, 1982.
CHORKBAK INLET		NTS 36B-7 LAT 64°28' LONG 74°42'	Iron 20%	350 million	Four deposits contained 350 million l t of 10-20% iron as reported by company in 1957. INA assessment files.
EAST KOROK		NTS 36A-6 LAT 64°20' LONG 73°25'	Iron 30-70%	10 million	Potential indicated in 1958. INA assessment files.
EQE BAY		NTS 37O-9 LAT 69°40'24" LONG 76°48'20"	Iron 32-45%	360 million	National Mineral Inventory.
ICE		NTS 55E-4 LAT 61°05' LONG 95°45'	Iron 29-40%	400 million	Tonnage from Geological Survey of Canada Open File 716 (p. 29), 1981.
MALTBY LAKE		NTS 36C-13 LAT 64°55' LONG 77°56'	Iron 34%	200 million	National Mineral Inventory. INA assessment files.
MARY RIVER	Baffinland Iron Mines Limited	NTS 37O-5 LAT 71°19' LONG 79°21'	Iron 68% plus Iron 30%	260 million 500 million	Reserves are for deposit No. 1. Additional reserves are 7 million t in No. 2, 5 million t in No. 3, 3 million t in No. 3A and 46 million t in No. 4. Baffinland report, August 15, 1966. Reserves from Geological Survey of Canada Open File 716 (p.29), 1981.
NASTAPOKA ISLANDS		NTS 34C-2 LAT 56°15' LONG 76°40'	Iron 30%	400 million	National Mineral Inventory.

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
			URANIUM		
Baker Lake Area					
AMER LAKE	Aquitaine Company of Canada Limited	NTS 66H-10 LAT 65°32'54" LONG 96°45'12"	Uranium n.a.* Molybdenum n.a.*	unknown	National Mineral Inventory.
BAKER LAKE - NORTH SHORE (68-2)	Abermin Corp.	NTS 56D-2 LAT 64°10'11" LONG 94°33'25"	Uranium 0.05-1.08% Molybdenum up to 0.144%	unknown	Up to 453.6 of U_3O_8 and 907 t of MoS_2. National Mineral Inventory.
BISSETT CREEK (75-3)	Abermin Corp.	NTS 55M-14 LAT 63°47'51" LONG 95°07'44"	Uranium 0.05-0.62%	unknown	Significant mineralization intersected over large area and up to 150 m depth. National Mineral Inventory.
CHRISTOPHER ISLAND (68-1)	Abermin Corp.	NTS 56D-2 LAT 64°04'35" LONG 94°32'53"	Uranium 0.04% Molybdenum n.a.*		Greater than 72 t of U_3O_8 and 68 t of MoS_2. National Mineral Inventory.
KAZAN FALLS (68-4)	Abermin Corp.	NTS 55M-12 LAT 63°41'25" LONG 95°46'41"	Uranium 0.46%	unknown	455 t of U_3O_8 in fracture system 1.8m wide and 90m deep (Northern Miner, August, 1974). National Mineral Inventory.
KAZAN RIVER (74-1E)	Abermin. Corp.	NTS 55M-12 LAT 63°48'22" LONG 95°33'18"	Uranium 0.01-0.22% Copper 0.3-1.45%	unknown	Mineralized area 183 m by 61 m and 36 m deep. National Mineral Inventory.
KAZAN RIVER (74-1W)	Abermin Corp.	NTS 55M-13 LAT 63°48'59" LONG 95°35'09"	Uranium 0.05-0.81% Copper up to 1.9%	unknown	Mineralization to 350 m depth. National Mineral Inventory.
KIGGAVIK (Lone Gull)	Urangesellschaft Canada Limited	NTS 66A-5 LAT 64°27' LONG 97°36'	Uranium 0.6% Lead trace-50%	3.63 million	Contains 18 144 t of U_3O_8. Northern Miner, Nov. 8, 1984 and September 23, 1987.
HOTTAH LAKE (Cormac)		NTS 86D-9 LAT 64°44'05" LONG 118°11'10"	Uranium 40.5%	unknown	Past producer, 1934. 1.35 t of hand-cobbed ore from trenches produced 463 kg U_3O_8.
LAC CINQUANTE (LGT Project)	Abermin Corp.	NTS 65J-10 LAT 62°32' LONG 98°38'	Uranium 1.10%	0.48 million	Estimated resource of 5 289 t U_3O_8 in drill indicated and inferred tonnage. Abermin application for listing, Vancouver Stock Exchange, January 16, 1986.
Mountain Lake Area					
PEC	Aquitaine Company of Canada Limited Cominco Limited	NTS 86N-7 LAT 67°16'18" LONG 116°56'	Uranium n.a.*	unknown	Continuation of YUK mineralization (see below).
YUK	Esso Minerals Limited	NTS 86N-7 LAT 67°18' LONG 116°51'	Uranium 0.26-0.5% Copper up to 5%	0.91 million	Mineralization of both deposits in sandstones 20-100m thick over area 1000m x 400m. Yellowknife Geoscience Forum, 1981 and G.S.C. Open File 716 (1980).

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
			Uranium (cont'd)		
Port Radium Area					
CONTACT LAKE	Echo Bay Mines Limited Ulster Petroleums Limited	NTS 86F-13 LAT 65°59'40" LONG 117°48'00"	Uranium n.a.* Silver 1474 g/t	7 303	Past producer, 1934, 1936 - 1939, 1947, 1977, 1979. Tonnage, March, 1981. Produced 3.15 t U_3O_8 in 1939. Silver production for 1934 to 1947 was 14.5 t from approximately 11 000 t of ore. Production in 1977 and 1979 was approximately 7 776 kg silver from 5 625 t and is included in silver production of Eldorado Mine. National Mineral Inventory and INA files.
ELDORADO	Echo Bay Mines Limited	NTS 86L-1 LAT 66°05'05" LONG 118°02'10"	Uranium n.a.* Copper n.a.* Silver n.a.*	unknown	Producer 1931-1940, 1942-1960, 1977-1982. To 1960 produced 6 808.5 t U_3O_8, 46.655 t silver, 226.8 t cobalt, 127 t nickel, 99.8 t lead, 450 g radium and 1000 microcuries polonium from 1.04 million t of ore. During 1977 to 1982 produced 275.5 t silver and 1 293.3 t copper from 178 622 t of ore. Mine closed in Dec. 1981 and mill closed in March, 1982 after ore reserves depleted. National Mineral Inventory and INA files.
RAYROCK		NTS 85N-7 LAT 63°27'10" LONG 116°33'	Uranium 0.33%	unknown	Past producer, 1957-1959. Produced 207.8 t U_3O_8 from 71 470 t of ore. National Mineral Inventory.
			DIAMONDS		
BATTY	Diapros Canada Limited	NTS 58C-8, D-5 LAT 73°21' LONG 92°00'	Diamonds	unknown	Two small diamonds weighing 0.024 and 0.129 carats were recovered in 1974 from 144.6 t of kimberlite. INA assessment files. One carat weighs 0.2 g.
MOUNTAIN DIATREME	Petra Gem Exploration Limited	NTS 106A-3 LAT 64°59'36" LONG 129°29'04"	Diamonds	unknown	C. Godwin reported the existence of six diamond micro-chips weighing a total of 0.00014 carats recovered from 100 kg of samples taken in 1981.
NORD	Diapros Canada Limited	NTS 58C-8 LAT 73°27'30" LONG 92°20'	Diamonds	unknown	One diamond weighing 0.142 carats was recovered in 1974 from 12.6 t of kimberlite. INA assessment files.
PEUYUK	Diapros Canada Limited	NTS 58C-3 LAT 73°08' LONG 94°07'	Diamonds	unknown	Three small diamonds weighing 0.0015 carats recovered in 1973 from 1.38 t of kimberlite. INA assessment files.
SELATIAVAK	Diapros Canada Limited	NTS 58C-3 LAT 73°08' LONG 94°07'	Diamonds	unknown	Micro-diamonds identified in samples taken in 1984.

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE	TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
			OTHER MINERALS		
BIG	Canadian Superior Exploration Limited	NTS 85I-5,12 LAT 62°30' LONG 114°00'	LiO_2 1.5%	1.36 million	National Mineral Inventory.
BLAISDELL LAKE	Beauport Investors Limited	NTS 85I-13 LAT 92°48'37" LONG 113°34'54"	BeO 0.3%	0.181 million	Two dike deposits explored in 1961. National Mineral Inventory.
CAB	New Athona Mines Limited	NTS 85N-10 LAT 63°33'00" LONG 116°44'45"	Bismuth 0.162% Copper n.a.* Cobalt n.a.* Gold n.a.*	0.20 million	Tonnage reported in 1969 from No.1 zone. National Mineral Inventory.
ECHO (Thor)	Equinox Resources Limited	NTS 85I-8 LAT 62°25'50" LONG 112°10'50"	LiO_2 1.5%	1.63 million	National Mineral Inventory.
ELK	Hemisphere Development Corporation	NTS 85I-1 NAT 62°12' LONG 112°15'	LiO_2 7.44% Ta_2O_5 0.2-0.75%	0.70 million	Resources of 388 275 t LiO_3 and 246 754 t Cb_2O_5-Ta_2O_5 to a depth of 61 m. George Cross News Letter, Nov. 2, 1983. Estimates of 518 607 t of Ta_2O_5 mineralization to a depth of 70 feet containing 7 711 t metal. 1987 annual report.
FI	Erex International Limited	NTS 85I-11 LAT 62°34'57" LONG 113°29'30"	LiO_2 1.19%	13.9 million	National Mineral Inventory.
JAKE	Ashawk Resources Corporation	NTS 85I-6 LAT 62°25'24" LONG 113°21'42"	LiO_2 1.2%	1.81 million	Northern Miner, Dec. 24, 1981.
KI	Erex International Limited	NTS 85I-11 LAT 62°35'30" LONG 113°28'00"	LiO_2 1.4%	1.81 million	National Mineral Inventory.
LENS	Equinox Resources Limited	NTS 85I-2 LAT 62°12' LONG 112°41'	LiO_2 1.97%	0.09 million	National Mineral Inventory.
MOOSE (Best Bet)	Equinox Resources Limited	NTS 85I-1 LAT 62°10'30" LONG 112°13'24"	LiO_2 2.0% Ta_2O_5 n.a. Cb_2O_5 n.a.	38 737	Past producer, 1947-48, 1953-54. Tonnage and grade from R. Lasmanis (1978), Lithium Resources in the Yellowknife Area. Production estimated at 1 144 kg Ta_2O_5, 780 kg Cb_2O_5, 7 735 kg LiO_2 and 3.54 kg tin from 17 234 t ore from Moose and Best Bet properties. National Mineral Inventory. Tonnage estimates (1978), to a depth of 61 m, are 246 755 t for columbite - tantalite zones and 388 275 t for amblygonite - spodumene zones (average of 30%). Mineral Industry Report, 1980-81, NWT., INAC (1983).
NIANTE HARBOUR		NTS 26B-16 LAT 64°53' LONG 66°18'	Mica	unknown	Past producer, 1876. W.A. Mentzer mined 14.5 t of mica worth $120,000 as well as graphite and other industrial minerals. Mineral Developments, Mineral Inventory and Metallogenic Models: Arctic Regions, N.W.T., Canada by W.A. Gibbins in Arctic Geology and Geophysics, 1982.

* n.a. - not available

TABLE 4: NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MINERAL DEPOSITS (cont'd)

DEPOSIT	OWNER	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION GRADE		TONNAGE (tonnes)	COMMENTS
			Other Minerals (cont'd)			
PAINT	Hemisphere Development Corp.	NTS 85I-6 LAT 82°24' LONG 113°23'	LiO_2 Including LiO_2	1.75% 6.15%	2.51 million 0.529 million	Resource to a depth of 500 m in 4 pegmatite dikes. George Cross News Letter, Nov. 2, 1983 and 1987 annual report.
PEG (Toke)	International Bibis Tin Mines Limited	NTS 85I-11 LAT 62°43'40" LONG 113°06'50"	Ta_2O_5) Cb_2O_5)	0.4% combined	unknown	Past producer, 1946-47. Produced 1.715 t of concentrate from 989 t of pegmatite material. National Mineral Inventory.
SHORTY	Continental Pacific Resources Inc.	NTS 85I-11 LAT 62°33'05" LONG 113°28'12"	LiO_2	1.24%	3.81 million	Continental 1986 annual report.
THOR LAKE	Highwood Resources Limited	NTS 85I-2 LAT 62°06'52" LONG 112°35'35"	Cb_2O_5 Ta_2O_5 Zr REE Including	0.4% 0.03% 3.5% 1.7%	63 million	Northern Miner, Sept. 16, 1985 and News North, July 5, 1985. Total tonnage reported as 1.8 million t grading 0.85% BeO. Northern Miner, Sept. 23, 1985.
		North T Zone	BeO	1.4%	0.479 million	
		South T Zone	BeO	0.66%	1.31 million	
VO	Equinox Resources Limited	NTS 85I-13 LAT 62°50' LONG 113°34'	LiO_2	1.5%	3.0 million	National Mineral Inventory.

TABLE 5: SOME IMPORTANT MINERAL DISCOVERIES, NORTH OF 60°, 1960-85

NAME OF PROPERTY OR DEPOSIT AND YEAR OF DISCOVERY	COMPANY	LOCATION	TYPE OF DEPOSIT	TONNAGE AND GRADE
LUPIN (Contwoyto) 1960	Canadian Nickel Company Limited	Contwoyto Lake, 330 km east of Great Bear Lake, N.W.T.	Gold associated with sulphides in Archean amphibolite	2.19 million t at 12 g/t Au (Jan. 25, 1982).
CULLATON LAKE (B-Zone) 1961	Selco Exploration Company Limited	Cullaton Lake, 400 km northwest of Churchill, Manitoba	Gold in quartz magnetite iron formation	0.28 million t at 25.4 g/t Au (Dec. 18, 1981).
MACTUNG 1962	Amax Exploration Incorporated	Mt. Allen, 400 km northeast of Whitehorse, Y.T., near Macmillan Pass on the Yukon - N.W.T. border.	Skarn mineralization	57.2 million t at 0.95% WO_3 (Dec. 10, 1981).
SWIM 1964	Kerr Addison Mines Limited	Faro area, Y.T.	Sedimentary - exhalative type	4.5 million t at 5.5% Zn, 4.0% Pb and 50 g/t Ag.
PYRAMID (Sphinx) 1965	Pyramid Mining Company Limited	Pine Point area, N.W.T.	Mississippi Valley type	9.3 million t at 9.1% Zn and 2.9% Pb.
ANVIL (Faro) 1965	Dynasty Exploration Limited and Cyprus Exploration Limited (now Curragh Resources Corporation)	Faro area, Y.T.	Sedimentary - exhalative type	57 million t at 3.4% Pb, 5.7% Zn and 49 g/t Ag for Faro No. 1, 2 and 3 deposits (Oct. 1973). Open pit reserves 34 million t at 4.8% Zn, 3.0% Pb and 37 g/t Ag (Dec. 31, 1981).
HACKETT RIVER 1968	Bathurst Norsemines Limited and Cominco Limited	Hackett River area, 480 km northeast of Yellowknife, N.W.T.	Volcanic - hosted massive sulphide type	19.5 million t at 4.98% Zn, 0.75% Pb, 0.41% Cu, 150 g/t Ag in four deposits (1975) amenable to open pit mining.
POLARIS (Arvik) 1970	Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada (now Cominco Limited)	Little Cornwallis Island, N.W.T.	Mississippi Valley type	22.9 million t at 14.1% Zn and 4.3% Pb.
HOWARDS PASS (Anniv, XY) 1972	Placer Development Limited	Howards Pass area, Selwyn Mountains, N.W.T. - Y.T. border area	Sedimentary - exhalative type	120 million t drill indicated in all deposits at 5.4% Zn, 2.1% Pb plus geologically inferred reserves in excess of 360 million t. XY high grade zone is 8.1 million t of 10.6% Zn and 5.5% Pb.
RAM-ROD 1972	Gatty Mines Limited	60 km south of Tungsten, N.W.T.	Skarn and Vein-fault types	1.48 million t of 5.12% Pb, 5.42% Zn and 24.3 g/t Ag (1973).
BEAR-TWIT 1973	Welcome North Mines Limited	Mackenzie Mountains, NWT.	Mississippi Valley type	9.07 million t at 5.4% Zn and 2.6% Pb (1982).
GRUM 1973	AEX 73 Syndicate and Kerr Addison Mines Limited	Faro area, Y.T.	Sedimentary - exhalative type	15.6 million t (open pit) at 5.0% Zn, 3.1% Pb and 47 g/t Ag and 10.3 million t (underground) at 5.31% Pb, 8.6% Zn and 89 g/t Ag (1977).
PEUYUK 1973	Diapros Canada Limited	170 km south of Resolute, N.W.T.	Kimberlite pipe	Diamonds first recovered from pipes and dikes on Somerset Island.
PLATA 1974	Dynasty Exploration Limited and Atlas Exploration Limited	170 km north of Ross River, Yukon	Vein-fault type	Several zones reported to contain 46 655 kg of silver (1983).
IZOK LAKE 1974	Texasgulf Incorporated (now Kidd Creek Mines Limited)	225 km south of Coronation Gulf, N.W.T.	Volcanic - hosted massive sulphide type	10.9 million t at 13.77% Zn, 2.82% Cu, 1.42% Pb and 70.3 g/t Ag (1976).

TABLE 5: SOME IMPORTANT MINERAL DISCOVERIES, NORTH OF 60°, 1960-85 (cont'd)

NAME OF PROPERTY OR DEPOSIT AND YEAR OF DISCOVERY	COMPANY	LOCATION	TYPE OF DEPOSIT	TONNAGE AND GRADE
JASON 1975	Oglivie Joint Venture	Macmillan Pass area, N.W.T. - Yukon border	Sedimentary - exhalative type	6.53 million t at 14.6% Pb, 5.5% Zn and 933 g/t Ag (Nov. 26, 1981).
SLAVE REEF 1976	Westmin Resources Limited	Pine Point area, N.W.T.	Mississippi Valley type	7.26 million t of 10.3% combined Pb-Zn (June, 1981).
DY 1976	Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation (now Curragh Resources Corp.)	Faro area, Y.T.	Sedimentary - exhalative type	14.7 million t of 5.6% Pb, 7.1% Zn and 84 g/t silver in three zones at depths from 600 to 900 m.
KIGGAVIK (LONE GULL) 1977	Urangesellschaft Canada Limited	80 km west of Baker Lake, N.W.T.	Proterozoic unconformity - fault zone type	16 783 t of U_3O_8 at an average grade of 0.5% U_3O_8 (April, 1982).
BONNET PLUME BASIN 1977	Pan Ocean Oil Limited (now Abermin Corp.)	210 km north of Mayo, Y.T.	Coal basin	Measured and indicated and inferred geological reserves of 650 million t of high volatile bituminous coal in four deposits.
RED MOUNTAIN 1978	Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Limited	50 km northeast of Whitehorse, Y.T.	Porphyry type	72 million t at 0.22% MoS_2 (Dec. 10, 1981).
VULCAN 1978	Welcome North Mines Limited	35 km north of Tungsten, N.W.T.	Sedimentary - exhalative type	9.07 million t at 10% combined Pb-Zn (1985).
DUBLIN GULCH (RAY GULCH) 1979	Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Limited	10 km northwest of Elsa, Y.T.	Skarn type	7.25 million t at 0.51% WO_3.
ROCK RIVER 1980	Novamin Resources Limited	110 km northeast of Watson Lake, Y.T.	Coal basin	56 million t of lignite A to sub-bituminous C rank coal to a depth of 80m are indicated.
GONDOR 1981	Kidd Creek Mines Limited Noranda Exploration Company Limited	350 km north of Yellowknife, N.WT.	Volcanogenic	7.5 million t of 6.0% Zn, up to 2.8 g/t Au, 50 g/t Ag and less than 1% combined Cu and Pb. (April, 1985).
KETZA RIVER 1981	Canamax Resources Inc.	65 km south of Ross River, Y.T.	Mantos type	0.86 million t of 12.34 g/t gold (Jan. 20, 1986). Original deposit drilled in 1958-59 but no significant mineralization located until 1981.
MOUNTAIN DIATREME 1981	C.F. Mineral Research Limited	200 km west of Fort Norman, N.W.T.	Kimberlitic diatreme	Six micro diamonds recovered by C.i. Godwin, University of British Columbia in 1981.
ROY 1981	Logan Mines Limited	50 km south of Tungsten, N.W.T.	Fault zone	0.145 million t of 154 g/t Ag, 1.44 g/t Au, 5.24% Pb and 3.11% Zn.
MOUNT SKUKUM 1982	Total Erickson Gold Mines Limited AGIP Canada Limited	60 km south of Whitehorse, Y.T.	Quartz carbonate vein	0.165 million t grading 20.6 g/t gold and 17.8 g/t silver (Nov., 1985).
THOR LAKE 1983	Highwood Resources Limited	90 km southeast of Yellowknife, N.W.T	Alkaline syenite intrusive complex	1.8 million t of 0.85% beryllium oxide amenable to open pit mining. Low grade uranium and tantalum mineralization originally found in 1977.
TUNDRA PROJECT (FAT) 1983	Noranda Exploration Company Limited	250 km northeast of Yellownife, N.W.T.	Volcanoclastic Hemlo(?) type	4.0 million t at 5.3 g/t gold (Sept. 9, 1985).

* n.a. - not available

68-1 11,39
68-2 11,39
68-4 11,39
74-1E 39
74-1W 39
75-3 39
A Zone 8,11,34
AB Zone 34
Akaitcho 32
Amer Lake 10,11,39
Anniv 3,20,43
Antoniuk 19
Anvil 3,17,43
Anvil District 3,17,20
Arcadia 28
Arctic Caribou 6,18
Arctic Chief 4
Arseno 28
Arvik 43
Avis 31
A-55 27
Bailey 23
Baker Lake Area 10,11,39
Baker Lake - North Shore 39
Barb 3,20
Bartlett Bay 36
Batty 7,40
Bay Fiord 13,36
B Zone 11,28,43
BB Zone 34
Bear-Twit 3,33,43
Belcher Islands Area 12,38
Best Bet 41
Best Chance 22
Beaulieu Yellowknife 30
Big 41
Bissett Creek 39
Black Cub 4,22
Blaisdell Lake 41
Blatchford Lake 9
Bomber 6,21
Bonnet Plume 6,24
Bonnet Plume Basin 6,24,44
Boot Lake 8,34
Borealis East 12,38
Borealis West 12,38
Brackett Basin 7,36
Brandy 30
Brown-McDade 6,19
Bruce 31
BS-COUR 28
Buchanan Lake 13,37
Bugow 28
Bulldog 31
Bullmoose Lake 31
Burnt Creek 35
Burnt Island 28
Burwash 32
Butterfly Lake 28
Cab 41
Cab-Risby 4,23
Caley 6,25
Camlaren 8,28
Camsell River Area 9,32
Canalask 6,22
Cantung 4,27
Cape Crozier 37
Carl 35
Carmacks Area 24
Cash 5,22
Casino 5,22
Cathy 5,24
Champ 20
Chorkbak Inlet 12,38
Christopher Island 11,39
Clark 20
Clear Lake 5
Cleaver Zone 8,34
Cliff Creek 6
Clinton Creek 6,25
CMC 4,18
Coal Creek 6
Coal Mine Lake 6,7,37
Coal Mine - Aklavik 37
Coal Mine - Paulatuk 7,37
Coates Lake 5,35
Colomac 28
Con 8,27
Connaught 18
Contact Lake 9,40
Contwoyto Lake 43
Copper Lamb 35
Cormac 39
Coronation 35
Cowley Park 22
Craig 4,20
Crest 5,25
Crestaurum 28
Cullaton Lake Area 11,28,43
D Zone 34
Daf 8,28
Dale 18
Dalton Post Area 21
Def 5,22
Deloro 29
Delta-Dawn 5,25
Dick 35
Discovery 8,29
Dixie 17
Dot 47 10,35
Dublin Gulch 4,23,44
DY 3,20,44
E-Zone 4
Eagle 20
East Korok 38
Echo 41
Echo Bay 9,32
Eclipse 12,13,33
Edgar No. 1 9
Eldorado 9,40
Elk 41
Elsa 17
El-Bonanza 31
Eqe Bay 12,38
Faro 3,6,17,43
Fat 9,29,44
Fat Lake 11,29
Ferguson Lake 12,36
Fl 41
Firth 20
Five Fingers 6,24
Formo 19
Fosheim Peninsula 13,37
Gab 29
Galena Point 32
Gates Creek 6
Gayna River 3,33
Gem 23
Gemex 11,34
Giant 8,27
Gogo 36
Goldcrest 29
Gondor 8,34,44
Goz Creek 3,20

Grum 3,20,43
GW 35
Hackett River Area 8,34,43
Haig Inlet 38
Hart 18
Hart River 5,21
Helicopter 6
Heninga Lake 11,34
High Lake 8,34
Holliday 18
Hood River #10 8,10,34
Hood River #41 8,10,34
Hope Bay 9,32
Hottah Lake 39
Howards Pass 3,33,43
Howards Pass Area 3,20,33,43
Hundere 4,21
Husky 17
Hydra 28
Ice 12,38
Inca 4,17
Indian Mountain Lake 8,34
Innetalling Island 12,38
Iron Creek 5
Iltyd Creek 6,24,44
Izok Lake 8,34,43
Jake 41
Jason 3,5,20,44
Jax 29
Jay 35
Jes 29
Jingo 29
Johobo 22
Joon 29
Judge Daly 13,33
June 8,10,29,35
Kane 21
Karen 5
Kazan Falls 11,39
Kazan River 39
Keewenaw 4,23
Kennedy Lake 34
Keno 17
Keno Hill Area 4,17
Kep 29
Ketza Key 4,21
Ketza River 4,5,18,44
Key 4,21
Kiggavik 11,39,44
Kim 29
Ki 41
Kodiac Cub 23
L 18
Lac Cinquante 39
Laforma 6,19
Lened 4,36
Lens 41
Leta 29
LGT Project 39
Little Chief 4
Little Cornwallis Island 26,33
Logan 4,21
Logjam 18
Logjam Creek 18
Logtung 4,5,23
Lois 18
Lolor 31
Lone Gull 11,39,44
Lone Star 18
Lorraine 24
Lucky Joe 22
Lupin 9,27,43
Macmillan Pass Area 3,4,5,21,43,44
Mactung 4,23,36,43
Mahe 29
Maltby Lake 12,38
Mar 23,36
Mark 21
Mary River 12,38
Matt Berry 3,20
McMillan 21
Meadow River 37
Mel 3,21
Middle Chief 23
Middle Kanguk 13,37
Minto 5,22
Moose 5,24,41
Moose Channel Mine 6
Mos 8,29
Mosher Lake 8,29
Mosquito 6,18
Mountain Diatreme 7,40,44
Mountain Lake Area 10,39
Mount Cockfield 5
Mount Davies-Gilbert 5,25
Mount Freegold 6,19
Mount Hundere 4,21
Mount Nansen 6,19
Mount Skukum 6,17,44
MQ 28
Musk 8,35
Muskox 10,36
Nanisivik 11,27
Nastapoka Islands 12,38
Negus 31
Niante Harbour 41
No Cash 17
Nord 7,40
Nordenskiold 6,24
Norex 9,32
Norma 8,30
Norris Lake 30
North Inca 30
North T Zone 42
Nose 8,30
N-204 27
N-42 27
Old Parr 28
Omega 24
OP 3
Outpost Island 30
Pagisteel 25
Paint 42
Pac 10,39
Peg 42
Pensive 30
Perry River 36
Peso 19
Peuyuk 7,40,43
Pike Lake 22
Pine Point Area 7,13,25,33
Pine Point Mine 7,25,43
Pistol Lake 30
Plate 4,17,43
Polaris Keel Zone 7,12,13,27
Polaris Panhandle Zone 7,12,27,43
Pomie 10
Port Radium Area 9,32,40
Prairie Creek 35
Ptarmigan 8,30
Pyramid 43

Quartz Lake 3,21
Ram-Rod 33,43
Rankin Nickel 12,36
Rayrock 9,40
Ray Gulch 4,23,44
Red Mountain 4,5,23,44
Rein 5,24
Rex 6,25
Rich 32
Rio Plata 19
Risby 23
Rock River 24, 44
Rod 30
Roy 35,44
Ruby 17
Rusty Springs 5,25
Ruth 8,30
Rycon 26
R-190 7,33
Sachowia Lake 36
Salmita 27
Salmon River 7,37
Selatlavak 7,40
Shear Lake 11,28
Shell Creek 5,25
Shorty 42
Silver Bay 32
Silver Bear 9,32
Skukum Creek 6,19
Slave Reef R-190 7,33
Slave Reef Y-46 33
Slave Reef X-25 7,33,44
Slemon 30
Slidre Fiord 37
Smallwood 9,32
Snake River 5
Sourdough Mine 6,24
South T Zone 42
Sparta 29
Sphinx 43
Spider 30
Ste 21
Stor Island 13,37
Stu 5
Supercrest 32
Susu Lake 34
Swim 3,20,43
S-65 27
T Zone 42
TA 31
Tally-Ho 6,19
Tantalus 6,24
Tantalus Butte 6,24
Taurcanis 31
Tea 5,24
Term Point 31
Terra Norex 32
Terra North 32
Terra Silver Bear 32
Terra Smallwood 32
Thompson-Lundmark 8,31
Thor 9,41
Thor Lake 9,42,44
Tin 31
Tinta Hill 22
Tintina 4
Toke 42
Tom 3,5,8,21,27
Tuf 21
Tundra 31
Tundra Project 9,29,44
Turner Lake 31
Val 4,19
Vangorda 3,20
Vendom Fiord 13,37
Venus 6,19
Vera 4,19
Viking 31
VO 9,42
Vol 32
Vulcan 33,44
Y-46 33
War Eagle 4
Watercourse Valley 13,37
Wellgreen 6,22
Western Kanguk 13,38
Whiskey Lake 6,17
Whitehorse Copper Belt 4,22
Wil 21
Williams Creek 5,23
Winter Lake 31
Wreck Lake 10,35
Wrigley 33
WT 31
W-17 27
XY 3,33,43
X-25 7,33,44
Yava 8,35
Yellowknife Area 27,31,32
Yuk 10,39
Yukon Revenue 5

MAPS
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CARTES
OMISES